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Tower Views

by Clearway

Recipe for Peaceful Labor It Now Rests With Japan Little Nations Lead Them?

¶ **Perkins' Report**—Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, in her annual report, speaks of "heartening progress" toward labor's goal in the quarter of a century since Congress instituted the Labor Department. People now appreciate their interdependence and the interrelationship of worker and employer as prerequisites to a balanced economy, she declares. Statistics show average weekly earnings of factory workers 13.4 per cent higher in June, 1937, than in June 1936; about 1,500,000 persons found employment; some 3,800,000 more were employed in non-agricultural industries, which brings the total employed to 34,722,000, and this compares favorably with employment in 1929. However, there were 3743 strikes involving some 1,750,000 workers, and a loss in man-days employment of more than 27,000,000. • So these statistics but emphasize Secretary Perkins' claim that if right balance is to be preserved, there must be a spirit of give and take, of compromise, now on one side, now on the other, always in the interest of the whole country.

¶ **Panay Exchanges**—Ambassador Joseph C. Grew at Tokyo hands Foreign Minister Koki Hirota a note. Hirota smiles, salaams. Japan smiles, relievedly exhales. America watches, waits. The note says that America accepts Japan's apologies for the Panay incident, and its promise to pay indemnities, but does not accept Japan's interpretation of the incident as a "mistake." It prefers the report of its own investigators. However, if Japan is sincere in its promise to avoid any future incident of a like nature, America is inclined to let the matter drop. In brief, while the incident is not "closed," it will definitely remain in its present diplomatic box unless or until Japanese militarists break the faith by failing to recognize American rights in China. • The maintenance of Japanese-American friendship rests largely with Japanese politicians. If they can control the militarists, America can control its resentment.

¶ **Peace Pledges**—At least two nations of the world accepted the wider import of the Christmas season. Executives of Haiti and the Dominican Republic improve the season by exchanging pledges to avoid war as a means of settling a recent border dispute in which thousands of Haitians were casualties. The dispute—charged to a mass influx of Haitians into the sister republic for jobs at less than native wages—is thus taken from the field of conflict to the field of arbitration. • With common assent settlement is sought through an inter-American conciliation commission. • An example of reconciliation is set by two little nations. The circumstance seems reminiscent of the prophecy: "And a little child shall lead them."

¶ **Archbishop Strikes Fundamental**—On the anniversary of his famous "recall to religion," which followed the abdication of Edward VIII, the Archbishop of Canterbury utilizes the radio to enlist individual citizens of democratic nations in a drive for world peace. Since democracies rest upon responsible rule of the individual, the Archbishop appeals to the citizen to "rid his own mind of the fears and jealousies which disturb the world"; to be fair and generous in his judgment of other nations; to be willing that underlying causes of discontent be examined in the spirit of justice and good-will so that the true basis of peace may be established. • The world progresses when acknowledgement comes from so high an authority of the importance of individual right thinking in bringing about a world's reconciliation.

¶ **Samoan Air Route**—Eight American sea fliers at Auckland, N. Z., tune up a 19-ton sky clipper preparatory to taking off on a new trans-Pacific air line which will pave aerial lanes between the United States and the Antipodes. From Auckland the trans-Pacific airline connects at Honolulu with the San Francisco-Hong Kong route. Preliminary cruises will accommodate mail and express only, with two round trips a month, but later, passengers will be added. Thus a four-day connection between America and the South Seas becomes a practical fact. • And thus the shrinking world becomes more shrunken, and one more reason is added to the many reasons for the establishment of a peaceful interdependence of nations.

¶ **Overseas Briefs**—King Carol of Roumania takes personal charge of the government, declines to accept Tatarescu's resignation; seeks to retain dominance through compromise. . . . Striking truck drivers accept proposal of Premier Chautemps of France for settlement by mediation; this may lead to the end of a sit-in strike which has tied up the Paris delivery system. . . . Japan reports capture of Tsinan; calls blockade on Tsingtao, seaport of Shantung; establishes rigid laws for conquered areas . . . Spain's civil war flares anew, both Madrid and Teruel coming in for heavy fighting. • The variety of the threats against world equilibrium should inspire men to a singleness of purpose.

In the Boston Section:

Quincy orders reassessment of small homes to give equality.

Boston found taking third place in per capita expenses.

Unemployment compensation ready for payments in 1938.

Textile head sees boom ahead with rising prices.

And News From All New England

In the Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Postmasters Join Drive For Civil Service Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 — The National League of District Postmasters of the United States, with organizations in every state of the union, is fighting vigorously for enactment of the Ramspeck bill putting 14,000 first, second and third-class postmasters permanently under civil service.

Evidence of the activity of this organization is made available here at the same time that a new Senator, Rush D. Holt (D) of West Virginia, announced his determination to support the measure. Senator Holt is a member of the Senate Post Office Committee, and announces he will vote to substitute the Ramspeck bill, which already has passed the House, for the McKellar bill when the latter comes to debate in the Senate. The McKellar bill would hand back the 14,000 post office jobs which have been protected temporarily on a civil service basis by executive order, to the old patronage system.

New developments raise the question of the present status of the civil service reform drive with the close of the special session and preparations for the regular session, meeting Jan. 3. The end of one session and start of another did not affect the position of the civil service bills, and the fight between advocates of the McKellar patronage bill and the Ramspeck civil service bill will come up in due order on the Senate calendar.

Backing the Ramspeck bill are the National League of Women Voters, who are showing unusual activity in writing letters to Senators as indicated by recent congressional mail; the National Civil Service Reform League, the National League of District Postmasters, and a growing

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Chemists Look For New Wealth In Rare Earths

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 27—Chemists eager for the conquest of new worlds launched an attack today on the so-called "rare earths," or less familiar elements, subjects of a three-day symposium here conducted by the American Chemical Society.

H. C. Meyer, president of the Foote Mineral Company of Philadelphia, declared that experimental studies show the quantities of such "rare earths" are in tonnages of astronomical magnitude. To find uses for these elements is a challenge with the promise of rich rewards, he said.

"None are 'rare' from the standpoint of abundance. Such familiar elements as gold, silver, and platinum are among the lowest in abundance," Mr. Meyer said. "The total quantities of titanium, zirconium, lithium and beryllium in the rocky crust of the earth are of astronomical magnitude."

Apparently the first task chemists must face, is the problem of getting them out of the ore. The average cubic mile of rock with a conservative density of 2.5 contains approximately 71,896 tons of titanium, 2966 tons of zirconium, 456 tons of lithium and 114 tons of beryllium.

"But while such tonnages are not available for industrial purposes," Mr. Meyer continued, "It is not to be inferred that it would be economically possible to extract them, although such an undertaking does not seem so extravagant in the light of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Survey Shows Profit Sharing Can Be Success

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 27—While many difficulties lie in the way of profit-sharing plans in industry, they can be made to succeed, concludes Dr. C. C. Balderston of Wharton School of Finance, who, after making a survey of some 193 plans in use in this country at one time or another, cites the Joslyn Manufacturing & Supply Company of Chicago as sponsors of the plan which comes nearest his ideal.

The Joslyn plan will enter its 20th year Jan. 1. On New Year's day, six workers in this firm which manufactures equipment for electric pole lines will find that they have built up estates amounting to $19,000 each. For every dollar they put in, amounting to about $100 a year, the company has averaged contributions of $9 out of its profits. Other employees of the company, now numbering over 300, have similar savings accounts, the size depending upon the length of their service.

Of the benefits to the company, M. L. Joslyn, founder and head of the concern, speaks enthusiastically.

"We have never had a moment of labor trouble in the 19 years. . . . We have never lost a manager, a salesman, or an office man of any standing. . . . We do not argue for the rights of capital. We make capitalists and let them protect their

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Renewed interest by management in profit-sharing: Financial Page.

New Deal Soon To Start Drive On Monopolies

Assistant Attorney General in Radio Speech Confirms Expected Plan

Regulation Also

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—An intensive drive against monopoly looms today as the next tack the Administration is likely to follow in its attempts to remake the national economy.

Observers have felt for some time that President Roosevelt was likely to open up the monopoly issue significantly, either in his annual message to Congress or at some other early opportunity.

This view was confirmed last night when Robert H. Jackson, assistant attorney-general, an official who is particularly close to the President these days, made the monopoly issue the center of a national radio speech in which he insisted that "the monopolists . . . have profiteered themselves out of the market, and priced themselves into a slump."

Whether a sharp drive against monopoly would be taken as "reassuring" to business is open to question. It would be paralleled by another new administration drive—tax revision. The form of tax revision that is coming out of the subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee does not, consist of blanket repeal of the undistributed profits and capital gains taxes, but modification of them to remove inequalities and difficulties and then to bolster up the structure by changes worked out by the experts.

Three Major Steps Advised

Business leaders have been urging three major steps in Washington:

1. Less regulation of business.
2. Repeal of the criticized tax laws.
3. A balanced budget.

But the drive against monopoly involves considerably increased regulation; the two criticized tax laws seem unlikely to be repealed and the strengthening of general tax laws may plug up some apertures now by no means unwelcome to business; and the balance of the budget depends on many doubtful factors.

On the one hand, business is complaining that taxes are too high, and on the other hand even some conservative economy-inclined members of Congress admit that a balance of the budget can be achieved only by maintaining or increasing taxes along with various economies.

The recession, by furnishing plenty of stock-market losses to cut down income taxes, and reduced incomes on which to apply the tax, has already cut deeply into pros-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Jackson attacks monopoly—seen as prelude to anti-trust move: Financial Page.

New Wings Over the Pacific

By a Staff Artist; Wide World

Clippers Cut Time — **Capt. Edwin C. Musick**

Map Shows Route From Honolulu to Kingman Reef, Pago Pago, and Auckland, N. Z., as Well as China-Hawaii-San Francisco Line of Pan American Airways

New York Selling Milk to Citizens; Price Cut 2 Cents

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—Thousands of New York city housewives bought grade B milk at two cents a quart less than the normal retail price today as Mayor Fiorelli H. La Guardia's Fusion administration, with the aid of independent dairymen, undertook an experimental dispensary system aimed at middlemen's profits.

Store prices in many locations promptly declined to nine cents a quart when the cheaper milk was placed on sale, so even those consumers without ready access to the special stations were held to benefit from the innovation.

Condemned by farm groups and grocers as a threat to the stability of the milk market, the program was ushered in by the Department of Public Markets at 10 points throughout the city. Fifty thousand quarts were assured as an initial supply, but dealers said they could obtain more milk if the demand justified larger amounts.

William Fellowes Morgan Jr., Commissioner of Markets, said the experiment would go forward despite opposition.

Price Held Too High

"It is our conclusion after a thorough study of costs that the spread between what is paid to the farmer for his fluid milk and the amount charged consumers at retail is far too great," he declared. "Far too many families cannot pay the present price for milk, and we believe it should be lowered."

Mr. Morgan voiced the belief that by decreasing the retail price of dairy products, consumption would increase. Thus, he concluded, dealers would have a larger volume and could afford to work profitably on a smaller margin.

That the new program would destroy a stable price level for milk and dislocate the trade of thousands of storekeepers was argued by William J. McKay, chairman of the New York Metropolitan Milk Distributors' Bargaining Agency. Mr. McKay predicted lower prices for milk after the first of the year.

Union Opposes Plan

Union Labor also entered the ranks as opponents of the plan when the Retail Dairy, Grocer and Fruit Clerks' Union, local 338, condemned the program as jeopardizing the livelihood of thousands of merchants and their employees.

Retail grocers, under present regulations governing the dairy industry, must pay dealers 10 cents a quart for grade B milk.

"That would be only a drop in the milk bucket," said David Hoffer, secretary of the Retail Grocers' Council. "The plan is a bad one and will hurt business."

America-Samoan Air Route Tested By Clipper Ship

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Dec. 27 (AP)—Eight American sea fliers trimmed their 19-ton sky clipper yesterday in preparation for the inauguration next Wednesday of a new trans-Pacafic air line linking the Antipodes with the United States.

The veteran Captain Edwin C. Musick and seven other Pan American Airways' aviators brought the Samoan clipper into Auckland at 3:57 p. m., yesterday (11:27 p. m., Saturday E. S. T.) to end a three-hop, 4452-mile preliminary flight from Honolulu by way of Kingman Reef and Pago Pago, American Samoa.

Oversea Hop

They covered the last stage of the flight, 1806 miles from Pago Pago to Auckland, in 12 hours and 7 minutes.

Wednesday the Samoan clipper with start back toward Honolulu by the same route to open officially Pan American's second trans-Pacific air line. It will connect with the San Francisco-Hong Kong route at Honolulu.

Until the fliers become thoroughly familiar with the new route, the Samoan clipper will carry only mail and express, making two round trips monthly. Eventually this new line as well as the United States-China route is to be equipped with 48-ton, 72-passenger planes.

Four-Day Trip

The new line will give America a four-day connection with New Zealand and the South Seas. In a few days British Imperial Airways is expected to inaugurate a 1600-mile ocean line between Auckland and Sydney, which will provide the United States with a five-day connection with Australia. Steamships require 18 to 21 days for the trip.

Some of the long-forgotten little islands of the mid-Pacific have made possible an All-United States route to New Zealand.

The first and at present most important of these is Kingman Reef, forming a tiny coral lagoon 1085 miles south of Honolulu. Eventually it will be improved and provided with a hotel as are the small islands on the United States-China route.

U. S. and Japan Hail End of Panay Crisis; Implications Noted

Japanese Public Kept Largely Ignorant of Details of Attack

Note From Hull Printed in Full

TOKYO, Dec. 27 (AP)—Throughout the entire "Panay affair" the Japanese public has been kept largely ignorant of the facts of the attack. The reactions in America and the results of various inquiries have become only partially known to the people at large. Only the barest details of the incident have been printed.

The United States note accepting Japan's assurances that there would be no further attack on American nationals or property in China was published in full in the press, but there was no editorial comment.

Mention in the note that "the United States relies on the report of findings of the court of inquiry of the United States Navy" (which established that visibility was good and Japanese planes flew low enough to have seen the Panay's United States flags) was not interpreted to the public as being in disagreement with the Japanese contention that the bombing was a "mistake."

Japanese reports from America were confined mainly to the reaction of the isolationist bloc which demanded recall of American ships and nationals from China and supported a proposed constitutional amendment requiring a vote of the people on declarations of war.

Repetitive statements of officials that the United States was not considering moving its fleet to the Far East also were publicized.

Japan's note of Dec. 24—asserting "rigid orders" had been issued to avert another such incident—was printed only in part.

The public was not informed that its government offered specific guarantees against recurrence of the attacks nor that it had assured the United States that responsible officers have been "dealt with according to law." The Hochi Shimbun, comparatively unimportant, was the only Tokyo newspaper to publish the United States naval board of inquiry's findings.

Naval Expansion Is Seen as Likely Aftermath in Washington

Warning to Tokyo Against Repetition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—Technically speaking the "Panay incident" stands closed today. A Japanese note which met the points of American representation was received here Friday afternoon. Just 24 hours later an American response went out which accepted the Japanese note at its face value. Thus the Japanese and American people received simultaneously a Christmas assurance that no serious trouble would arise between them over this specific incident.

But while diplomacy has thus negotiated successfully the immediate dangers of the most serious international incident which has directly affected the United States since the World War there were implications in the response which Secretary of State Cordell Hull dispatched to Tokyo on Saturday which stand out crisply today as the aftermath of the incident.

Secretary Hull's note was couched in diplomatic idiom. A free interpretation of it in everyday terminology would run substantially as follows: You say that you are sorry and that you won't do it again. Very well. We will assume for the moment that you are sincere and mean what you say. We will accept your apologies on condition that our rights in China are scrupulously respected in the future. But remember that the United States Government will not tolerate any repetition of the Panay incident.

Two Points Significant

Two points in the Hull note are particularly important in this connection. It informed Japan that the United States judges the incident on the basis of its own information as distinct from the information on which the Japanese note bases the contention that the bombing of the Panay was a "mistake." And it concludes with the following significant paragraph:

"It is the earnest hope of the Government of the United States that the steps which the Japanese Government has taken will prove effective towards preventing any further attacks upon or unlawful interference by Japanese authorities or forces with American nationals, interests or property in China."

Behind this is the open secret here in Washington that President Roosevelt has approved a substantial naval expansion program which will make the United States a tardy but energetic entrant in the new world naval race now well under way. Additional and more immediate steps may be taken to impress upon militarist elements in Japan the determination of the United States to insist on observance of its rights.

U. S. and Britain

Giving this implementation of diplomacy double weight is the obvious fact that any further provocation would of necessity result in a close working agreement between the United States and Great Britain—would drive the United States into the very thing Japan has indicated it is most eager to avoid. In this instance the two western naval powers have acted independently. It is taken for granted here that if any such thing should happen again they would act much more closely together.

The denouement of the Panay incident came swiftly here over the holiday week end. On Friday morning the State Department made public the report of the commanding officer of the Panay which recorded in full detail the deliberate character of the hour-long attack which destroyed the tiny warship. Friday noon the Japanese reply came, leaving observers with a first impression that it had complied with the letter, if not the spirit, of the American representations.

Secretary Hull summoned his advisers and the group were in continuous conference the balance of Friday and all of Saturday (Christmas) morning. On Saturday morning the text of the findings of the U. S. Naval Board of Inquiry into the destruction of the Panay were made public, confirming previous reports that the attack was delivered under such circumstances as to make it almost certain that the aviators knew they were attacking an American ship.

To Impress Militarists

By late Saturday afternoon the State Department group had agreed upon its decision and drafted the response which was immediately forwarded to U. S. Ambassador Joseph C. Grew in Tokyo for delivery to Japanese Foreign Minister Koki Hirota and shortly thereafter given out to the press here.

It took 24 hours to draft the United States response to the Japanese note. This does not necessarily mean that there was any serious question over whether the Japanese apology should be accepted. On the contrary authoritative information indicates that it was felt from the first at the State Department that the note went quite as far toward making amends as the civil government in Tokyo could possibly go. The question was primarily, it is under-

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Emperor Approves 'Growing Friendship' In Foreign Relations

TOKYO, Dec. 27 (AP) — Emperor Hirohito, specifically mentioned a "growing friendship and cordiality" in Japan's foreign relations, opening the seventy-third Diet session.

"In opening the Imperial Diet we take the opportunity to inform the members of the House of Peers and the House of Representatives we feel greatly gratified to see relations between Japan and her treaty powers growing in friendship and cordiality," the Emperor's rescript said.

"Our officers and men, winning every battle, are enhancing their military prestige both at home and abroad while the nation . . . is solidly uniting in overcoming difficulties attending the current situation.

"We are confident of attaining our ultimate objectives by depending on the unswerving loyalty and devotion of our whole nation.

"We have ordered the ministers of state to submit to the Imperial Diet an ordinary budget for 1938 and an extraordinary military budget together with various legislative bills. In view of the gravity of the situation, we hope you will co-operate in deliberating these bills and do your share in the conduct of state affairs."

Japan to Punish Foreigners Who Bother Troops in China

SHANGHAI, Dec. 27 (AP)—Americans and other foreigners were made subject to capital penalties today for crimes against Japan's armed forces under a Japanese decree establishing rigid law for China's conquered areas.

New rules and regulations for all persons, "including the nationals of third powers," in Japanese-controlled areas apparently raised the question of the treaty rights of other foreign powers in China.

A Japanese spokesman acknowledged that the measures put Americans and other foreigners under Japanese military law which provided, among other things, execution for acts against Japan's armed forces.

Only Russians and Germans are subject to law other than that of their own countries under current treaty stipulations for foreigners in China.

A Japanese Embassy spokesman said that foreign embassies had not been informed of the regulations which would abridge extraterritorial rights.

Any issue over the new regulations or crimes against the Japanese armed forces, the Embassy spokesman declared, would be between Japan and the third power because China, no longer in control of the territory covered by the rules, would be unable to fulfill her treaty obligations.

Although the specific rules published referred only to the Hongkew and Yangtsepoo districts of Greater Shanghai, the spokesman said similar regulations would be enforced elsewhere in China and would continue as long as the Japanese remained in occupation.

He emphasized that the situation required utmost caution against any "harmful action against the Japanese military forces." He promised, however, that Japan would observe any treaties between herself and third powers.

Americans and other foreigners living in Japanese-occupied areas, he said, will be subject hereafter to the usual legal restrictions under extraterritorial treaties and 10 new regulations. These rules against "subversive activities," violation of which would be punishable under Japanese military law, cover:

1. Hostile acts against Japan's armed forces.
2. Espionage.
3. Endangering or causing bodily harm to persons belonging to Japan's armed forces.
4. Interfering with or destroying any communications line.
5. Destroying electricity or water supply systems.
6. Stealing or destroying arms or munitions.
7. Using poison bacteria with intent to harm Japan's armed forces.
8. All other activities designed to disturb the peace of the armed forces.
9. Planning, instigating or assisting in any of the proscribed activities.
10. Harboring persons engaged in them.

Economics in the News

Federal Incorporation of Business—Movement Grows to 'Write a Rule for National Commerce'—O'Mahoney's Agitation

By H. B. E.

Some champions of states rights that I have met are apt to call in question all efforts to subordinate state for federal authority without much regard for their intrinsic merit. I have even heard opposition to the enlargement of federal jurisdiction over kidnaping. In the less conspicuous case of the incorporation of business enterprise, which is a state function, the states rights cry has the same unreal sound. For business has become national in scope. And logically, therefore, there is more inconsistency than tradition in refusing to consider the necessity for federal incorporation taking the place of state incorporation.

Business may pick and choose among the states for the state in which to incorporate. Many of them choose Delaware. In a campaign intended to draw the people's attention to the need for a federal incorporation law, Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming explains the reason why. He quotes from a brochure published some years ago by a Delaware company seeking business clients for the state. The summary of "reasons for incorporating in Delaware" reads:

No requirements as to residence of incorporators or directors.

A broad charter may be obtained with no undue formalities.

Organization meetings may be held without (i. e. outside) the state.

Voting trusts authorized.

Capitalization may be any amount not less than $2000.

Non-par-value shares of any class may be created without indicating a stated capital.

No state stamp tax on stock.

Judgment of directors upon issuance of stock is conclusive in the absence of fraud.

Stockholders' and directors' meetings may be held without the state.

No complicated state reports or financial statements required.

Organization fees and annual taxes are less than in other states.

No state income tax on corporations. Non-residents are not taxed on their holdings of stock in Delaware corporations.

No inheritance tax on non-resident stockholders.

"In other words," says Senator O'Mahoney, the "unmistakable primary purpose of the Delaware incorporation law is to allow incorporators to evade public responsibility."

Some months ago we ran in our financial columns a series of articles on this subject from the pen of a New York lawyer, Gustave Simons. Mr. Simons, in a letter to me, adds the following illustrations of what happens under the system of state incorporation:

"Two examples in this respect have always seemed to me typical. This first is the famous case of Rogers vs. Guaranty Trust Company, 288 U. S. 123. As you know, this case dealt with a suit involving the legality of certain stock bonuses issued by the management of the American Tobacco Company. The American Tobacco Company has its executive offices in New York City. Its affairs are managed from that place. The complaining stockholder lived in New York. Yet, because the corporation had been incorporated in the State of New Jersey, the United States Supreme Court held (Associate Justice Stone dissenting) that the New York courts could not take jurisdiction of the case. Had the corporation been incorporated in New York, not only could the New York courts have taken jurisdiction, but the dissenting stockholder could have demanded and received an appraisal of his shares and and a purchase thereof by the corporation. Such an advantage in a practical way does much more to limit the vice of stock bonus plans than any possibility of litigation.

"Another example is a pending action concerning a company operating stores throughout the United States. Not one of these stores is located in Delaware. Yet the company is incorporated in Delaware. The plaintiff in the action was the owner of preferred stock under which the corporation had promised to pay a certain preferred rate of dividend. These payments were not made.

"Eventually, the corporation was in a position to pay. But a mere majority of the stockholders under the Delaware law permitted the corporation to wipe out its accruals under the wide provisions of the Delaware Corporation Law. This was purported to be done.

"Subsequently, it was held in the Delaware Courts in Keller vs. Wilson, 190 Atlantic 115, that not even the Delaware Courts could stomach this extreme form of corporate rugged individualism. So the company has endeavored to pay dividends upon its common stock. The plaintiff, who resides in New York, has brought suit to recover what the corporation promised in writing to pay her when she bought her stock, and what even the courts of Delaware have held was due her.

"Now this corporation, with its executive offices in New York, and with not a single store in Delaware, comes into court and argues that only the Delaware court has jurisdiction. State Supreme Court Justice Ferdinand Pecora overruled this claim, but an appeal in the Appellate Division has been argued, and a decision is now awaited."

A Colonial Woman's 'Diary'

Beginning Jan. 3 and continuing for three months on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, "A Colonial Woman's 'Diary'" will appear in The Christian Science Monitor.

This "diary" contains the observations, experiences and reflections of Sybil Wentworth, a fictional character drawn from authentic sources by Adelaide Stedman—an absorbing story of pre-Revolutionary days.

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Own Press Warns Japanese Not to Repeat Panay Affair

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Dec. 27—Well-informed Japanese display unmistakable relief over the settlement of the Panay incident and the local Stock Exchange experienced a mild rally. The majority of the people as the result of the close censorship never realized how serious the situation was.

Throughout the hostilities in China the Japanese press which usually is quick to react and retort to foreign criticism showed a remarkable example of turning the other cheek in abstaining from polemics in connection with the sharp criticism of Japan in the American press.

Two leading Tokyo dailies today editorially comment on the Panay settlement, Nichi Nichi optimistically foreseeing acceleration of the collapse of the Chinese National Government as a result of disappointment in the hope that the Panay sinking might lead to war between America and Japan.

Asahi more soberly publishes the opinion of its Washington correspondent that the American note was a "masked warning" to Japan to respect not only American lives and property but also rights and interests during future hostilities.

One of Japan's ablest foreign commentators, K. Kawakami, Washington correspondent of Osaka Mainichi, reinforces this warning, stating in a recent dispatch: "Japan will make an irretrievable mistake if she continues to act on the assumption that America is for peace at any price. We can hardly predict the consequences of another incident similar to the Panay sinking."

TOKYO, Dec. 27 (AP)—Japanese Government officials expressed general satisfaction today over termination of the Panay incident despite disagreement of Japan and the United States on motives of the Japanese aviators who sank the American gunboat Dec. 12.

"The United States must adhere to the findings of its naval board of inquiry," said a foreign office spokesman. "And Japan must adhere to the findings of its own investigators. Japan forever will insist it (the bombing) was a mistake."

"Japan could not do otherwise."

"The main point is," the Japanese spokesman asserted, "that the case is settled, and settled amicably. This demonstrates what two civilized nations can do toward meeting serious problems.

"Fifteen years ago such a tragedy would have been followed within a few hours by a declaration of war. Japan's prompt apology and the United States' prompt acceptance of the final note, plus a dispassionate searching for facts intervening, should set an example to the whole world."

Text of U. S. Reply to Japan

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—The text of the United States note accepting Japan's assurances there would be no further attack on American nationals or property in China follows:

The Government of the United States refers to its note of Dec. 14, the Japanese Government's note of Dec. 14 and the Japanese Government's note of Dec. 24 in regard to the attack by Japanese armed forces upon the U. S. S. Panay and three American merchant ships.

In this Government's note of Dec. 14 it was stated that "the Government of the United States requests and expects of the Japanese Government a formally recorded expression of regret, an undertaking to make complete and comprehensive indemnifications, and an assurance that definite and specific steps have been taken which will ensure that hereafter American nationals, interests and property in China will not be subjected to attack by Japanese armed forces or unlawful interference by any Japanese authorities or forces whatsoever.

Statements Reaffirmed

In regard to the first two items of the request made by the government of the United States, the Japanese Government's note of Dec. 24 reaffirms statements made in the Japanese Government's note of Dec. 14 which read "the Japanese Government regret most profoundly that it (the present incident) has caused damages to the United States' man-of-war and ships and casualties among those on board, and desire to present hereby sincere apologies. The Japanese Government will make indemnifications for all the losses and will deal appropriately with those responsible for the incident." In regard to the third item of the request made by the Government of the United States, the Japanese Government's note of Dec. 24 recites certain definite and specific steps which the Japanese Government has taken to ensure, in words of that note, "against infringement of, or unwarranted interference with, the rights and interests of the United States and other third powers" and states that "the Japanese Government are thus endeavoring to preclude absolutely all possibility of the recurrence of incidents of a similar character."

The Government of the United States observed with satisfaction the promptness with which the Japanese Government in its note of Dec. 14 admitted responsibility, expressed regret, and offered amends.

Responsive to Request

The Government of the United States regards the Japanese Government's account, as set forth in the Japanese Government's note of Dec. 24, of action taken by it as responsive to the request made by the Government of the United States in this Government's note of Dec. 14.

With regard to the facts of the origins, causes and circumstances of the incident, the Japanese Government indicates in its note of Dec. 24 the conclusion at which the Japanese Government, as a result of its investigation, has arrived. With regard to these same matters, the Government of the United States relies on the report of findings of the Court of Inquiry of the United States Navy, a copy of which has been communicated officially to the Japanese Government.

It is the earnest hope of the Government of the United States that the steps which the Japanese Government has taken will prove effective toward preventing any further attacks upon or unlawful interference by Japanese authorities or forces with American nationals, interests or property in China.

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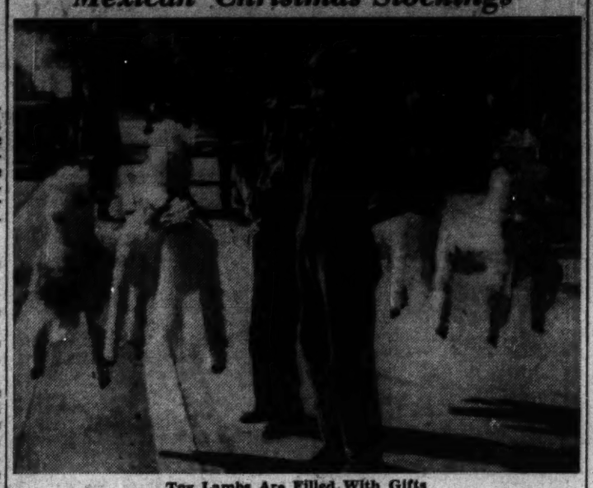

Toy Lambs Are Filled With Gifts
When the Trinkets Tumble Out Then There's Fun

Christmas in Mexico is celebrated by toys which are called "pinatas." They are lambs made of bright-colored papers which are stuffed with gifts as American children's stockings are. The lambs are suspended from the ceiling instead of the fireplace. They are broken open with a stick, and when the shower of gifts falls out the high moment of the Mexican children's Christmas party is reached.

Plan to Merge Provinces Studied by Canadian Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—The proposal that Canada's three prairie provinces be united will receive, for the first time, the serious consideration of a body that holds the power to make recommendations that may result in definite legislative action.

Premier John Bracken of Manitoba, in presenting that province's brief to the Rowell Commission on Federal-Provincial Relations, was the author of the latest suggestion to amalgamate the three wheat-growing provinces. His plan went further and suggested a realignment of provincial boundaries to divide Canada into five provinces with British Columbia and the Yukon on the West Coast, the prairies, Ontario and Quebec left unchanged and the Maritimes merged as one unit.

Saving in the administrative costs of government with two legislatures abolished, greater efficiency and increased political unity which would raise the effectiveness of the west's demands in Ottawa were forecast by Mr. Bracken in his presentation of a proposal which has been made, in effect, many times.

But despite the perennial discussions and resolutions in western Canada, which conclude that the prairies are overgoverned with three administrative plants, there has been no instant and enthusiastic response to the premier's suggestion.

While it is recognized that the prairies, economically and geographically, are one section of the Dominion and though it is admitted that there is an overlapping of governmental services, there is a feeling that the gains to be made by such a merger are at the best doubtful.

The savings of which Mr. Bracken spoke so hopefully remain to be proved on an actuarial basis and the political implications of the move, more readily estimated, have given many westerners pause.

The amalgamation would undoubtedly be regarded by certain groups in the east as "ganging-up" just as the Hepburn-Duplessis alliance was seen as a united front against the west. Many westerners suspect that the conflict of interests between eastern and prairie regions would be accentuated.

The danger of open economic warfare lies in the proposed merger, some westerners believe.

In Ottawa the prairies' representation on the population basis would not be any greater than it is under the three provinces. There are approximately 6,800,000 people in Ontario and Quebec. There are about 11,000,000 in Canada and of those 2,434,000 are on the prairies. The east would still hold the balance of power in the House of Commons and it is felt that what is now an informal "understanding" between Premiers Hepburn and Duplessis might become an active alliance in the face of a merger in the west.

The answer lies with the royal commission and it will be a year before its recommendations are in the hands of the Federal Government. The fact that the commission is at work has softened the clamor of many westerners for a united prairie region, for they believe that through the investigation there will be evolved a plan for the assistance of the west—a plan which will not require a provincial reorganization so drastic as that proposed by Mr. Bracken.

Chemists

(Continued from Page 1)

what is now actually being done to recover the eight-thousandths of one per cent of bromine in sea water—about 455 tons per cubic mile of brine.

"It is highly probable that many of the present well-known metals may within the next half century become outmoded in favor of certain of the relatively more abundant but less known metals of today. Zirconium for example, is more abundant than nickel, vanadium, or copper."

Zirconium is 19th on the table of abundance, being two and a half times as abundant as copper and 13 times more plentiful than lead. At present it is growing in importance to the steel industry, and is replacing the more costly tin as an opacifier in enamel metal ware. It serves too, as the igniter in the photographer's photoflash bulbs, and bids fair to achieve a place in the alloy field with beryllium-copper alloys.

The most abundant source of zirconium is zircon sand from New South Wales, India and Brazil.

Used in Air Conditioning

The present keen interest in lithium ores has been inspired largely by the use of lithium chloride as a drying agent. Because it is remarkably hygroscopic, or moisture-absorbing, it is increasing in demand for use in air-conditioning equipment in homes, office buildings, restaurants and theaters. In the summer-time especially, by removing the moisture content of air it automatically decreases humidity.

There are also possibilities for the industrial application of this process in the rapid drying of such products as gelatin, leather, photographic film and the air conditioning of factories where relative humidity is an important factor in manufacturing.

"Lithium stands 27th in the table of relative abundance of elements," Mr. Meyer asserted. "Amblygonite, the least abundant but the most desirable lithium ore from a chemical standpoint, is found principally in the Black Hills of South Dakota. There are other potential sources such as Portugal, Australia and South Africa, but the total world production at present does not exceed 600 tons.

"The amazing development of sources of titanium during the past 15 years is unquestionably due to the remarkable increase in the use of titanium pigments. It has been predicted that titanium oxide will ultimately replace the use of white lead entirely."

Sources of Supply

This is chiefly because of its greater covering power and nontoxic properties. The two commercial sources for titanium are the minerals ilmenite and rutile. Ilmenite deposits are widespread, the most important being of alluvial origin. In the United States deposits in Virginia are widely mined. The most notable beach deposits at present are those in Travancore on the southwestern coast of India. Rutile is found notably in the United States, Brazil and Australia.

Beryllium, the last of the more familiar of the less familiar elements, is growing in importance as an alloy metal.

In addition to the three-day symposium on "rare earths," organic chemists are meeting in Richmond, Va., and industrial chemists at Philadelphia.

Easy Payment Reform Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The easy payment system, known in Britain as "hire purchase," and "credit sale," has developed so many defects that a private member's Bill has been introduced into the House of Commons for reforming it.

The trouble has become so considerable that 100,000 prosecutions in the courts are said to arise annually from it.

A number of points are dealt with in the measure. At present the purchaser often has no means of knowing how much extra he or she is being made to pay for the financial accommodation afforded by easy payments. To meet this the Bill requires the seller to declare in each case the cash as well as the credit price of the goods sold.

At present, once a hirer has signed a hire purchase agreement, he can be held responsible for all the installments of a payment. The bill gives protection against this by freeing the buyer from further liability if the goods are returned in reasonably good condition after in some cases one-third of the price and in others one-half of the price has been paid.

At present after default on a single installment has occurred the seller can seize the goods in the purchaser's absence from home, even though previous payments have been made regularly. The bill proposes to meet this by withdrawing the power of the seller to enter private premises and seize goods even where the hire purchase contract enables this to be done.

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Rebel Remnants Cling to Two Spots In Captured Teruel

HENDAYE, Franco-Spanish Frontier, Dec. 27 (AP)—Insurgent troops and civilians held out in two flaming citadels today against Spanish government attackers in control of the rest of the ancient Aragon city of Teruel.

Government advices said the massive Teruel Seminary and the Bank of Spain, both on fire, still housed a defiant group of Italian officers, German officers and Spanish sympathizers of insurgent Gen. Francisco Franco.

The attacking forces had tightened their grip on the strategic city 135 miles east of Madrid by successfully storming the Civil Guard barracks, leaving only the two strongholds to be conquered.

Beleaguered remnants of the insurgent garrison fought to prolong the siege in the hope that shock troops under Gen. Miguel Aranda could hammer through government lines to relieve them.

(Insurgents shelled Madrid Sunday in an intermittent three-hour bombardment which partly destroyed two theaters and scattered a line of ticket buyers at one, leaving two dead and 12 wounded. Neutral observers concluded that government capture of Teruel improved chances of ultimate victory over insurgents. The government reported a slight advance today both on the upper Aragon and southern fronts.)

Some sources insisted that insurgents had cracked the ring of government defenses and caught Barcelona forces between two lines of fire. The Government asserted, however, that insurgent concentrations outside Teruel had been scattered by airplane machine-gun fire.

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Japanese Claim Tsinan Captured; Little Resistance

SHANGHAI, Dec. 27 (AP)—The Japanese army tonight announced the complete occupation of Tsinan, capital of Shantung province.

Tsinan was the objective of one of several Japanese columns that swarmed across the Yellow River over the week end with the evident purpose of adding all Shantung to Japan's zone of conquest.

A Japanese communique said three columns entered Tsinan on the fourth day after they began the fight to cross the turbulent Yellow River, five miles north of the city. They encountered little resistance at the end, since Tsinan had been heavily bombarded by big-caliber guns on the north bank of the river.

Chinese sources asserted Tsinan had not fallen although the position of its defenders was critical, but most foreign authorities were inclined to credit the Japanese version.

Seventh Provincial Capital

The Japanese army's invasion of Shantung began in earnest Christmas Eve, after headquarters at Tientsin had announced "drastic punitive action" would be taken for the destruction of about $67,000,000 worth of Japanese property at Tsingtao and other points in the province. Previously such property, chiefly cotton mills, had served as hostage against a Japanese invasion.

(If Tsinan has been captured it is the seventh Chinese provincial capital to fall to the Japanese, in addition to Nanking, the National Capital. The others are Paoting, Hopeh; Kalgan, Chahar; Kweisui, Suiyuan; Taiyuan, Shansi; Chinkiang, Kiangsu; Hangchow, Chekiang.)

China's casualties in her conflict with Japan were estimated to have passed the 1,000,000 mark.

Chiang Expresses Confidence

A month ago Col. C. E. de Watteville, Swiss official of the International Red Cross now in China, estimated Chinese casualties, military and civilian, at 800,000. Since then Japanese armies have captured Nanking, Hangchow, Soochow and other cities, in fighting which was estimated to have killed or wounded another 200,000 Chinese.

Despite the rapid extension of Japanese conquests, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, leader of China's army and government, declared anew his confidence in ultimate Chinese victory.

At his headquarters at an undisclosed place in the middle Yangtse valley the Chinese leader told an Associated Press correspondent:

"Tell America to have complete confidence in us. The tide of battle is turning and victory eventually will be ours."

New North China Party

PEIPING, Dec. 27 (AP)—A new North China political party was formed on Dec. 24 in the presence of 100 Japanese officials with the avowed purpose of promoting Chinese-Japanese friendship and fighting communism.

The new party, Hsin Min Hui, is headed by Chang Yen-ching, former foreign minister of Manchoukuo and son of the Chinese scholar, Chang Chih-tung.

Mr. Chang said the organization in the future would be supported by the Peiping Government, but was financed now "by those interested in the project." He said there were only 40 members now, mostly Japanese, but the party eventually would include millions and would have units in all villages to report communistic activities.

No other parties will be allowed in the conquered Japanese areas, Mr. Chang said.

Independent Chinese stated that all government officials would be required to join the organization. Observers saw a close resemblance between Hsin Min Hui and the Concordia Society, Manchoukuo's budding fascist party.

Hankow Refugees Arrive

HONG KONG, Dec. 27 (AP)—Ninety-six Americans reached this British Crown colony on Christmas in a flag-draped international train after a 46-hour flight from Hankow to escape Japan's westward drive into China's interior.

The special was expected to be the last through-train before the Japanese advance cut off all communications between the coast and the central Chinese city where the Chinese Government established a temporary capital before the fall of Nanking.

Ask Delay on Embassies

TOKYO, Dec. 27 (AP)—Authoritative sources said Japan had requested foreign embassies, the American among them, not to reopen immediately their offices at Nanking, captured Chinese capital. Japan's request that Nanking embassies not be reopened immediately was understood to be under discussion in London and Berlin as well as Washington. Great Britain and Germany had asked that their representatives be taken to Nanking.

The Japanese were understood to have explained that "mopping-up" operations were not completed in Nanking and that the presence of foreigners there would be dangerous at present.

Japan Collects Indemnity

PEIPING, Dec. 27 (AP)—Japan extracted a 400,000-yen (about $116,000) indemnity from China today.

Japanese embassy officials said Chi Hsung-mo, chairman of the East Hopei autonomous government, handed the money over to Morinda Morishima, counsellor of the Japanese Embassy.

It was the first part of a 1,200,000-yen indemnity agreed to, the Japanese said, in a formal apology delivered at the same time for the "Tungchow incident" last July.

That incident arose over reported mutiny of Japanese-trained militia and the resulting massacre of about 200 Japanese.

Tsingtao Under Blockade

SHANGHAI, Dec. 27 (AP)—The Japanese Navy announced Sunday that a blockade had been thrown around the industrial city of Tsingtao, where three United States warcraft were standing by to evacuate 300 Americans.

The navy announcement said the blockade was directed at Chinese ships only and that foreign shipping would not be affected.

Foreign Affairs Notebook

Who Rules Japan?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Feudalism—from which Japan has only recently emerged—explains at least in part, that country's problem of lawless action.

The Emperor for seven centuries prior to that emergence in 1867 remained a nonentity in seclusion at Kyoto, while the warlike Shogun (supreme feudal lord) ruled the daimyo (secondary lords), the samurai (knights) and the common people.

The daimyo revolted soon after Admiral Perry in 1853 opened the country, previously closed to foreigners. The daimyo ousted the Shogun, brought back the Emperor in 1867, and in 1889 got the Emperor to promulgate a constitution based on a Prussian model.

But 1889 was in an age of warriors. All the daimyo (now the peerage) and the samurai (advocates of popular government) carried swords. In token of the warriors' prestige the Emperor made the war and navy ministers and their chiefs of staff as directly responsible to himself as was the premier. Though the Emperor holds a semi-defied place in popular thought, he actually only acts on advice.

Peace forces in the country—business interests, small peasants and labor unions—meanwhile have grown considerably in the Diet. Yet this movement has been countered by stiffening resistance from army and navy. Since 1930, moderate premiers like Hamaguchi, Wakatsuki and Inukai have tried to align Japan with the progressive western nations. They have found backing in the Diet, but the Diet has little power except to check expenditures, and warmakers were able to obstruct most of their plans.

Threat of resignation by the army or navy minister usually blocks the cabinet, because, being commanders, no successors are likely to be willing to replace them. Such a threat forced Premier Inukai to send troops to Shanghai in 1931 after anti-army elections had started the army on its armed adventure in Manchuria. New anti-army elections in 1936 brought the great mutiny of Feb. 26 and the increasing boldness of the liberal peace forces since then is believed to be responsible for the present war, which the civil section of the Cabinet is impotent to control.

A Monday Feature

Italian Mission to Japan

ROME, Dec. 27 (AP)—A special Italian mission, including representatives of the various armed forces and other branches of the Government, will be sent to Japan in the near future, it is announced.

The exact nature of the work the mission will undertake was not disclosed officially, but informed sources regarded the move as another step in the collaboration of the two countries which has been increasing for some time.

These sources said the mission undoubtedly would arrive in Japan with a message of friendship and good will from Premier Mussolini and while there study the situation with a view to determining how Italy and Japan can obtain practical benefits from their friendship.

The creation of the mission was announced by Achille Starace, secretary of the Fascist Party.

It was believed that the move likely would be followed by a closer economic and cultural tie-up rather than a military alliance, informed sources said.

They added, however, that the joint Italian-Japanese action against Communism undoubtedly would be in the forefront in the conversations.

Italian-Japanese collaboration to date has resulted in Japan's recognition of the conquest of Ethiopia, Italy's formal recognition of Manchoukuo and the union of Japan and Italy in an anti-Communist pact.

In recent weeks the Italian press, including Premier Mussolini's newspaper, Il Popolo D'Italia, has defended Japan's military operations in China as a necessary defense against the spread of Communism and has counseled China to accept Japan's leadership.

Individual Work For Peace Asked In Prelate's Call

LONDON, Dec. 27 (AP)—The Archbishop of Canterbury in a radio address yesterday urged citizens of democratic nations to work as individuals to promote world peace.

The speech was delivered on the first anniversary of the "recall to religion" which the Archbishop proclaimed after the abdication of King Edward VIII.

Democracies, the Archbishop said, rest upon the responsible rule of each individual citizen, and he asked each to "rid his own mind of the fears and jealousies which disturb the world."

He presented this program of peace for the individual:

"He can strive in his own mind to be fair and generous in his judgment of other nations.

"He can himself be willing that underlying causes of restlessness and discontent should be examined impartially and in a spirit of good will so that justice, which is the true basis of peace, may be done."

Reorganization Bill Is Assailed by Byrd

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia said yesterday that the accounting and auditing bill struck "viciously at the vital elements of good government, good business and the general welfare."

The reorganization bill, an item on President Roosevelt's legislative program, is scheduled for consideration early in the next session of Congress.

Senator Byrd criticized sections of the bill which would give to the budget bureau the authority, now held by the general accounting office, to pass on administrative expenditures before they are made. It would give a general auditing office, under congressional control, power to audit the expenditures after they were made.

(The general accounting office, a congressional agency, now has both pre-audit and post-audit powers.)

Senator Byrd said the bill "destroys the last safeguard of Congress to compel expenditures to be made in accordance with the strict letter of the law."

Peace Declared Goal Of British Shipping

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—"The greatest interest of British shipping is not war. It is peace." Lord Cragimyle, chairman of the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company, said this at the annual meeting of that concern in London.

He added that another great war would in all probability sweep away every government and political system existing today in Europe.

George VI Voices Christmas Ideal Of World Peace

SANDRINGHAM, England, Dec. 27 (AP)—King George VI gave the age-old Christmas greeting of "peace and good will" in a broadcast Saturday to the Empire, heard by millions throughout the world.

Seated before the microphone in his study in Sandringham House, the Monarch reverted to the custom of his father, the late George V, who instituted an annual Christmas broadcast.

There was none last year due to the abdication of the King's brother, Edward, now Duke of Windsor.

Queen Elizabeth, Queen Mary and other members of the royal family sat in an adjoining room as the Monarch referred briefly to "this unforgettable year" of his coronation and to "shadows of enmity and fear" throughout the world.

Speaking clearly and succinctly for only four minutes, the Monarch said:

"Many of you will remember the Christmas broadcasts of former years when my father spoke to his peoples at home and overseas as the revered head of a great family.

"His words brought happiness into the homes and into the hearts of listeners all over the world.

"I cannot aspire to take his place, nor do I think that you would wish me to carry on, unvaried, a tradition so personal to him. But as this is the first Christmas since our coronation, the Queen and I feel that we want to send to you all a further word of gratitude for the love and loyalty you gave us from every quarter of the Empire, during this unforgettable year now drawing to its end.

"We have promised to try and be worthy of your trust, and this is a pledge that we shall always keep.

"As we look back on the year now closing, we see over parts of the world the shadows of enmity and fear. But let us turn to the message that Christmas brings of peace and good will. Let us see to it that this spirit shall in the end prevail, and every one of us can help by making that immortal message the keystone of our daily lives.

"And so to all of you, whether at home among your families, as we are, or in hospitals, or at your posts carrying out duties that cannot be left undone, we send our Christmas greetings and wish you under God's blessing, health and prosperity in the years that lie ahead."

Haile Selassie Greets U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—Declaring that there were no reasons, however apparently legitimate, which justified war, Haile Selassie, deposed Emperor of Ethiopia, broadcast a Christmas message to America Dec. 25.

Speaking over the Columbia Network from his refuge in London, he declared that countries such as the United States had based their sense of international order upon the "law of the Redeemer."

The address, which was delivered in Amharic and translated, declared that if the civilization of 20 centuries of Christianity was allowed to fall to pieces, the world would be forced to return to the law of the jungle.

"In order that the work of evil may not triumph again over this redeemed humanity," the former Emperor said, "all peace-loving peoples must rally together for the definite re-establishment of right and peace. It is not only war that can stop war. Earnest good will, conscious of their mission and strengthened by the support of free people, can yet save this precious treasure and stop war and reconstruct where it destroys and desolates."

Panay

(Continued from Page 1)

stood, to draft the response in a form which would make the greatest possible impression on the militarist elements in Japan while not weakening the civil government thereby.

The fact that no reference was made to the Emperor in the Japanese note was not considered important, although President Roosevelt is represented as feeling that the Japanese regrets would sound more authentic if Ambassador Hirosi Saito would inform him that the Japanese Government had complied with his "request" that the Emperor be informed.

Equally, the State Department did not consider discrepancies between the American and Japanese versions of the attacks on the Panay itself of great importance so long as Japan admitted the salient facts, which was done.

What it did consider of first importance were the questions of assurances against further incidents. The original Japanese apology of Dec. 14 promised there would be no repetition. The word "repetition" seemed to Washington to be susceptible of too narrow an interpretation. Hence the concluding paragraph of the Hull response of Saturday which broadened the assurances to cover "American nationals, interests or property in China" as well as U. S. warships.

No definite commitment has yet been publicly made as to the amount of the indemnity to be paid by Japan. It is understood, however, that the amount will be made satisfactory to the United States.

In accepting the Japanese note the State Department is understood to have been impressed by the promptness with which the Japanese Navy assumed all responsibility for the incident and acted to discipline the officers under whose command the attacking airplanes were operating at the time of the bombing of the Panay. Further, it is common knowledge in all diplomatic quarters that a serious problem of discipline over the junior officers in the Japanese army has developed during the current campaign in China.

The belief is widespread here that this condition is directly responsible for what happened. And there is considerable information from Tokyo to indicate that not only the civil government, but even the high command of the Japanese army itself is anxious to restore discipline and bring the super-zealots under control. It is believed among observers that knowledge of this condition was weighed heavily in the shaping of the United States response and that it was drafted in the hope that it will help to cure rather than aggravate this condition. For it is believed widely that this group of Japanese army super-patriots is the only single group in Japan which seriously contemplates war between Japan and the United States or would knowingly indulge in actions which would bring about such a result.

New York Taxi Company Signs C. I. O. Agreement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—The Transport Workers' Union, affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization, had chalked up another victory in its closed shop campaign today, with the Sunshine-Radio system, one of the big taxicab concerns here, signing a new contract with the union.

The agreement is in line with that signed by four other major taxicab-operating companies in New York, and, in addition to a closed shop provision, calls for a $15 minimum weekly wage for day drivers and $18 for night drivers, 42½ per cent of gross fares, the settlement of disputes by arbitration and the elimination of part-time drivers. The new contract releases 2300 Sunshine-Radio cabs which have been tied up by the strike, which began on Dec. 14.

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Strikes Arbitrated in France; Labor Stir Compared to U. S.

The News

PARIS, Dec. 27 (AP)—Striking truck drivers accepted "in principle" today mediation suggestions proposed by Premier Camille Chautemps.

The workers' further acceptance of the undisclosed proposals will be considered today, possibly leading to a settlement of the sit-in strike which has tied up the capital's delivery system.

M. Chautemps, faced with a threat to the People's Front coalition in the widespread strikes, personally was conducting negotiations both with the drivers and striking employees of 13 warehouses in the Paris district.

The street car strike at Valenciennes was settled, arbitration was arranged in the Goodrich Rubber Company strike through a "Christmas truce" and negotiations were in progress in most others.

But the widespread labor troubles threatened a split in the People's Front, supporting the Chautemps Government. With the communists lending moral support to the strikers, other parties in the government bloc were inclined to hold back from or oppose such a position. An early debate on domestic policy in Parliament was believed likely.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The year's end finds France facing a social and labor situation which in certain respects resembles strikingly America's own problems.

Momentarily, French labor is in a state of effervescence with numerous strikes arising out of the fact that rising living costs have now more than wiped out, in effect, the salary increases of 18 months ago. But it is the longer, deeper view of France's social questions that reveals an interesting comparison with the situation in the United States.

It has been said that the Chautemps Government in France corresponds to Roosevelt's second term in America. There is much to support this parallel. For a year France's first Socialist Premier, Léon Blum, carried on a mildly socialistic experiment corresponding broadly to the New Deal during President Roosevelt's first term.

Then the French Senate—which for the sake of comparison may be said to be the equivalent of the American Supreme Court and Senate combined—became "unruly" and applied the brakes. Finally the 200-odd "old men" of the French Senate overthrew M. Blum. But as in America there was no reversal of the fundamental leftward trend. Mr. Roosevelt was re-elected in the United States, while in France, Camille Chautemps headed another Popular Front government, and local elections this autumn showed that the parties of the Left that compose the Popular Front still enjoyed a decided preponderance at the polls.

French Like a "Breather"

The difference in both cases was that the pace was now to be much slower and more cautious. The Frenchman had suddenly remembered and called into practice one of his favorite political proverbs: "Toujours à gauche—mais pas plus loin!"—Always a little more to the left—but no farther. In other words, France as a whole in the summer of 1936 was ready for the big steps of social reform, especially in the realm of labor, which M. Blum took. But France in the summer of 1937 was not ready to go any farther. It demanded a "breather," a prolonged pause.

Where does labor in France stand, now that this stage has been reached? First of all, the very organization of labor for the purposes of collective bargaining has leaped far ahead of where it was two years ago. Then there were three main federations: one communist, one mildly socialistic, the third Roman Catholic. Their total membership was perhaps 1,250,000.

In the spring of 1936 the communist "C. G. T. U." merged with the "C. G. T." or General Federation of Labor. Today this labor body, which corresponds to what the American Federation of Labor would be if it had the more fiery Lewis faction back in its ranks, numbers nearly 5,000,000 paying members (this in a country where the total number of industrial workers is not much over 8,000,000). The Roman Catholic union, with about half a million members, has not quite doubled in size.

Furthermore, French labor now has virtually absolute rights to collective bargaining. In almost every industry there exists "collective labor contracts" which not only give the C. G. T., as the dominant union, complete powers for collective bargaining in the American sense of the term, but which put in the hands of the union very extensive, almost managerial, prerogatives in all matters pertaining to personnel and labor relations. Not satisfied with this, the C. G. T. is now pushing in Parliament its demand for a law giving labor virtual control of all "hiring and firing."

Compulsory Arbitration

The complexity of the situation is illustrated by the law, passed just a year ago, instituting compulsory arbitration of all labor disputes. The law provides explicitly that this compulsory arbitration is intended to obviate all strikes. The labor unions are strongly represented on the arbitration boards. In the final analysis the Government has the decisive voice.

Yet this system, which recalls the American Labor Relations Board, has by no means prevented strikes in France. In fact, there have been a large number of strikes where the workers stopped work in protest against the arbitration tribunal's decision—in some instances even when their own representatives participated in framing the sentence.

In many other respects, labor in France is unquestionably far ahead of its position a year and a half ago. Nearly all French workers now get two weeks vacation with pay, while some get three weeks or a month. Working conditions in the factories, and living conditions in shops and farms and on ships, have undoubtedly been greatly improved.

As in America, therefore, so in France, there is now a somewhat fairer distribution of the fruits of labor. Especially indirectly through shorter working hours and better working conditions, the French laborer obtains a bigger share of the profits. Directly, higher living costs have in most cases more than wiped out his salary increases.

Furthermore, there is a darker side to the picture. The relations between capital and labor, between employer and employee, have been embittered, in countless cases, by extremists—often Communists—who have tended to get control in the factory unions. Thus hostility is one of the doubtful features of the French labor picture today, and is largely to blame for the production crisis from which France is suffering. It must be solved before labor and capital can expect to go on toward new progress in mutually helpful co-operation.

Farm Economists Meet to Discuss Problems of Soil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 27—About 1000 members of the American Farm Economic Association are gathered here today for their annual convention and discussion as one of 11 learned societies meeting in Atlantic City this week under the auspices of the Allied Social Science Associations.

Practically all the Farm Economic Association members also belong to the American Economic Association and the American Statistical Association, which are to meet at the same time. Most of them are teachers, research workers or members of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The Opening Speaker

Gardiner Means of Washington, of the National Resources Committee, is scheduled as the opening speaker tomorrow on "Business Combinations and Agriculture." He is to be followed by Don S. Anderson, of the University of Wisconsin, on "Prices and the Agricultural Problem."

Other subjects tomorrow include "The Economics of the Ever-normal Granary," "Crop Insurance Possibilities," "The Place of Commercial Banks in Agricultural Finance," and "Indirect Restrictions to Internal Trade."

Later in the sessions the farm economists are to discuss soil conservation, farm tenancy, the share cropper, industrial outlets for agriculture, and rural electrification. The closing speaker for the Thursday noon luncheon is M. L. Wilson, Under Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, on "New Horizons in Farm Economics."

Others on List

Others on the speakers' list include Joseph S. Davis, of the Food Research Institute; I. G. Davis, of Connecticut State College; H. B. Rowe, of Brookings Institution; H. B. Price, of the University of Kentucky; J. I. Falconer, of Ohio State University; H. C. Case, of University of Illinois, and Siegfried von Ciriacy-Wantrup, of the University of Bonn.

The bureau of agricultural economics is represented by Roy M. Green, Norman J. Wall, F. V. Waugh, C. W. Crickman, L. A. Wheeler, A. G. Black, F. L. Thomsen, C. F. Clayton, O. C. Stine and C. F. Sarle.

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration is sending a group including O. V. Wells, B. A. Holt and F. F. Elliott. Other delegates from the Government represent the Farm Credit Administration, Soil Erosion Service, Department of State, and bureau of the census.

The Department of State representative is L. R. Edminster, on "Trade Agreements and Agriculture," Wednesday.

Rose Tournament Queen

Wide World

Miss Cheryl Walker

Pasadena, Calif., Girl, Who Has Been Chosen Queen of the Famous Pasadena Rose Tournament

Bands will play, flags will fly, bright sun will, it is hoped, shine on New Year's Day in Pasadena when the Tournament of Roses Parade twines its way among thousands of happy cheering people to whom Miss Walker will nod and upon whom she will bestow gracious bows in acknowledgement of the applause that will greet her. To be chosen Queen of the Roses is an honor for which every girl strives, for to achieve it makes one really "regal" for at least one day.

Cabinet Crisis in Roumania; Pro-German Party Advances

The News

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Dec. 27 (AP)—King Carol assumed personal charge of Roumania's tangled political affairs today in an effort to end the confusion caused by failure of Premier Tatarescu's Liberal Party to win a majority in the Chamber of Deputies elections last week.

Striving to work out a coalition of minor parties that would support the Tatarescu Government, the King declined for the moment to accept the Premier's resignation, tendered yesterday.

King Carol's first act was to call Octavian Goga, president of one of the country's 14 political parties, the National Christian Party, into audience. It was reported that he asked Mr. Goga to co-operate with Mr. Tatarescu's Liberals in the Chamber.

The party differences to be overcome were great because Mr. Goga's followers are anti-Semitic and friendly to Germany and Italy while the Liberals have avoided Roumania's Jewish issue and are friendly to France and the Little Entente.

The Background

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania — The results of the parlimentary elections just held in Roumania, constitute one of the most vital political events that have happened in southeast Europe since the World War. For the first time since suffrage was introduced into this country, the people have outvoted a government. And they have done even more than that—they outvoted a government personally supported by the King. In other words more than 60 per cent of the people in Roumania voted against the policies of King Carol. Naturally such an expression of the popular will cannot but have far-reaching consequences.

At first sight this event looks like a victory for democracy, but it would be a mistake to interpret it as such. A majority of the people in Italy and in Germany vote for Signor Mussolini and Herr Hitler, but that does not mean democracy, as it is understood in the western countries. Nor did all the people in Roumania who cast their vote against King Carol's regime express themselves in favor of parliamentary self-government. What many of them want is exactly the opposite—namely an authoritarian government like that in Germany.

Shows Nationalist Trend

One of the major surprises of the election was the large increase in the number of persons voting for the Iron Guards or Roumanian Hitlerists. This plainly shows the most vital political trend in Roumania.

The meaning of this expression of public opinion may be summed up as follows: First, most Roumanians are opposed to King Carol's personal regime. One of the main campaign issues was opposition to the so-called "Camarilla," or clique of favorites about the King. It is believed that King Carol still maintains close relations with Madame Lupescu and it is believed that she, along with a little group of favorites, exercise a marked influence over public affairs.

Democrats Got 20 P. C.

The chief aim of the Opposition was to put an end to the power of this clique of courtiers and more of the people in Roumania voted against the King's friends than voted for them.

In spite of martial law in all the chief Roumanian cities, extreme repression, a relentless censorship, and irregularities in the counting of the votes, opposition of many Roumanians was clearly manifest. Juliu Maniu conducted the campaign of the National Peasant's Party on that point.

Mr. Maniu's democratic group itself received only 20 per cent of the votes cast. But this is considered creditable, in view of the active government opposition. As a private citizen, Mr. Maniu won a victory over his King. But the fact remains that the popular trend in Roumania is not toward the National Peasant Party, but toward the authoritarian crusading group, known as the Iron Guards.

Many of the young Roumanians have lost faith in all the old parties and want a drastic regime, like the ones in Germany and Italy. With these youths are many young priests, most of the younger officers, and many students. The party is well organized, following its young chief, Capt. Cornelius Codreanu, with fanatical devotion, and does not refrain from violence as a political weapon.

The principal point in its program is a general clean-up and drastic, relentless, authoritarian government. It is anti-Semitic. It believes it is on the way to complete power as Adolf Hitler was two years before President Hindenburg made him Chancellor.

A Victory for Germany

The success of the Iron Guards and of Captain Codreanu means a success for Germany. He is against close affiliation with the Little Entente and France, but favors an alliance with Germany or Italy. He has promised such an alliance within 48 hours after he comes to power.

How events will develop within the next few weeks it is not easy to predict, but that the Tatarescu Government cannot work with the newly-elected Parliament seems certain. Mr. Tatarescu has suffered enormously in prestige, being the only Roumanian Premier that was ever defeated at elections. In contrast to this, the Opposition has greatly won in confidence and prestige.

But the King also has lost prestige and whether he will attempt an outright dictatorship of his own is uncertain.

These unanticipated developments, however, will influence events in all the Balkans. There are royal dictatorships in Bulgaria, Greece, Yugoslavia, and Albania. The meek and lowly Roumanian people have overcome an electoral terror and voted against such a régime. This—as history indicates—may arouse the people in the other Balkan nations. They may try to do what the Roumanian dared do. Serbs, Bulgarians and Greeks would scorn to acknowledge that the Roumanians are more heroic or freedom-loving than they.

Program Is Given For Guiding Cities In Meeting Needs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 27—Ways to draw up what slack is left in the bonds between local, state and Federal Government are considered in a six-point program for American cities for 1938 just suggested by the American Municipal Association here.

Matters which Clifford W. Ham, executive director of the association, feels will demand "direct, immediate and mutual attention" of the cities include:

1. Financing relief, and adjusting to the removal of PWA as a factor in public works programs.
2. Low-cost housing activity under existing enabling laws in 30 states and efforts in others to obtain such legislation.
3. Operation and improvement of airports.
4. Solution of automobile trailer problem.
5. Retirement systems for municipal employees.
6. Training for public employees.

Governmental authorities hold, it is pointed out, that constructive relief programs still depend on a resurvey of public revenues, and an allocation of income made among levels of government on the basis of needs and responsibilities.

In regard to housing, it is noted that those states already legally prepared to proceed must find a way to finance projects with the aid of federal loans and grants.

In 1937, the association reports, discussing the trailer problem, more than 50 cities decided that it could not be solved simply by prohibiting trailer parking and occupancy of camps within city limits. They passed laws limiting the staying period, and regulating sanitation, and in a few cases arranging for police protection and other municipal services. With the building of more trailers than stationary housing units during 1937, the coming year may see, it is pointed out, need for greater attention to the handling of this new development in housing and transportation.

Retirement systems for the 700,000 or so municipal employees in the nation are considered generally inadequate by experts and pending extension of the Social Security Act to include such workers the several states, the association says, can invoke their own power to establish comprehensive pension programs, into which cities can enter.

Rubber Assuming New Roles In Home and Factory Economy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Sap from rubber trees is making seat cushions softer and at the same time bringing new business to the rubber industry.

A large percentage of workers employed in Akron's great rubber factories are turning rubber into new shapes and uses, one of the most important being cushion and mattress material.

Automobile seats, theater seats, railroad coach seats, and every type of home furniture are being affected by these developments.

Important Factor

Both the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company and the B. F. Goodrich Company have plunged into the new field after a long period of experiments, convinced these new products are designed to become an important factor in future production volume.

Two distinct types of products have come into prominence. One factory has brought out an elastic spring covering for upholstery seats, made of sterilized hair, dipped in latex-"liquid rubber"—and formed into loops. This covering is free from objectionable ordors and will last, so the makers say, without loss of strength or elasticity for 10 years.

Serving a similar purpose, is an all-rubber matress and cushion material, made of a spongy material but unlike common "sponge" rubber. In simple terms, it is a latex foam, almost as light and feathery as whipped cream. A vulcanizing process fixes it in any desired form or mold.

Great Durability

Used as a cushioning material, this latex product has great durability without many undesirable features of the spring and padding types of cushioning.

Hundreds of letters reach the rubber factories each year, managers say, suggesting new products. Some are practical and are given tests.

A Great Lakes steamer captain recently said he thought rubber could provide a bumper which would cut the time needed to dock great ore boats and lessen the danger of damage done to boat plates and piers.

The Goodyear company discovered a large cylinder of rubber would do the trick. The tubes, with their energy-absorbing properties took the shocks.

Some of rubber's newest expansion has been in the field of other manufacturing where it aids processes and methods. Discovery of a process whereby rubber can be welded to metal has brought to one company an entirely new type of work.

This is the "suspension" of machinery to lessen vibration. By an ingenius series of metal and metal combinations, vibration, a costly handicap in many manufacturing processes, is removed by suspension where it could not be removed by rubber machinery mountings.

Resists Disintegration

Another new product of rubber factory research is like rubber in stretch and resiliency yet it resists disintegration by ozone, chrome and nitric acids.

Chemists have made possible the manufacture of conveyor belts which are not affected by materials with high heat. They have discovered a gasket for automobile shock absorbers, an item which is important in daily factory production.

Canadian Movies Defeat Barrier Sought in Britain

VICTORIA, British Columbia, Dec. 27 (CP)—Kenneth J. Bishop, founder and president of Victoria's Central Films, Ltd., has been informed from England that an amendment to the Cinematograph Act, now before the British House of Commons, has been withdrawn "as a result of Canadian protests."

The amendment would have barred motion pictures produced in any dominion from admission to Great Britain as British pictures, under quota regulations. On representations forwarded to Ottawa from here, W. D. Euler, Dominion Minister of Trade and Commerce, sent the protest to London.

At the same time, Premier T. D. Pattullo cabled W. A. McAdam, British Columbia Agent General in London, on behalf of the Provincial Government. The matter was also taken up by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Mr. Bishop said.

Sales Tax for Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan — The Saskatchewan Government plans to institute a sliding scale of educational grants, using funds obtained from the new 2 per cent sales tax to aid poorer districts to operate schools.

Safety Drive in Monterrey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mex.—Led by the newspaper El Tiempo, a public campaign against traffic violators has been begun in an effort to stop speeding and resultant accidents.

Monterrey, built in the Colonial style, with narrow streets and houses flush to the sidewalks, has long been mapped out into one-way streets, and traffic lights are established at important crossings. Yet accidents are frequent, for drivers depend on the one-way traffic lanes for protection, and use horns instead of brakes at unlighted crossings. The police traffic department being small, only a strong public indignation can actually enforce observance of the law.

With the traffic police and city government behind the move, now any citizen may report traffic violations, giving the license plate number of the car and his own name as witness, and violators will be prosecuted as if a oliceman had himself seen the traffic violation. The city threatens stern action against offenders caught in third or fourth violations.

California Wars on Coyotes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—In a phase of frontier days which has not yet passed, extermination of predatory animals is saving thousands of California's domestic animals and is costing $150,000 a year, according to Ralph H. Taylor, executive secretary of the Agricultural Council of California.

During the 1936-37 fiscal year, the war against coyotes, bobcats, and other predators was waged with $29,158 from the Federal Government, $49,194 from counties and wool growers, $21,304 directly from the State, about $40,000 also from the State through control work in the fish and game commission, and an incalculable amount from bounties paid in various counties and from cost of trappers employed by individual farmers.

The hunt last year netted 6962 coyotes, 1458 bobcats, and one bear, for the greatest total since the co-ordinated drive was launched in 1929, according to Mr. Taylor.

"Co-operating in the predatory animal control work, which has saved livestock men hundreds of thousands of dollars in losses, are 51 counties, the State Department of Agriculture, the State Chamber of Commerce, the California Fish and Game Commission, various stockmen's organizations, including the California cattlemen's and wool growers associations, farm co-operatives and the California Farm Bureau," Mr. Taylor said.

Larger Use Sought For Farm Products

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—Election of Wheeler McMillen, editorial director of Country Home Magazine and widely known agricultural authority, as president of the National Farm Chemurgic Council is announced to succeed the late Francis P. Garvan. Willard H. Dow, president of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., was elected a vice-president to succeed the late Howard E. Coffin.

"The sole objective of the National Farm Chemurgic Council," Mr. McMillen said, "is to enlarge the income of farmers. The chemurgic assignment is to open as large as possible a market, through science and industry, for the sale of farm-grown materials to be manufactured into inedible products.

"We believe this is an absolutely sound approach to substantial increase in national prosperity. Since the farm is the primary source of America's new raw material wealth, a growing volume of tangible materials thus moved into the channels of manufacture and commerce will stimulate employment."

British Birth Rate Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Hope that Britain's much discussed decline in population may, after all, be only temporary is entertained by Sir Kingsley Wood, Britain's Minister of Health. Since 1933 when the birthrate reached its lowest level, Sir Kingsley said at this year's Conservative Party Conference, "it has remained not only without any further decline but with a slight upward tendency."

Negroes' Housing Called 'Disgrace' By Church Report

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—Housing for Negroes in towns and cities of the United States is a disgrace to the nation, the department of race relations of the Federal Council of Churches charges in a report issued here today. Even rural districts are not exempt from blame, it holds.

Dealing largely with problems of the Negro, but also with Mexicans, Indians and Orientals, the report was prepared by Dr. Ivan Lee Holt, pastor of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of St. Louis. It was issued in connection with the sixteenth annual observance of Race Relations Sunday, which falls on Feb. 13, 1938.

"The major racial problem in America is the relation of Negroes and whites," the message says. "There have been changes in attitudes as our white and Negro people face life together. There are still, however, many wrong attitudes and glaring discriminations against Negroes.

"It is more difficult for Negroes to hold their jobs or to regain them when laid off. During the depression suffering among Negroes has been tragic. Educational opportunities for Negroes are far from adequate in many sections of the country, and the distribution of public school funds is grossly unfair where separate schools exist. Civil and political rights are denied."

The report urges recognition of the Negro claim for a better standard of living.

"Justice involves not only recognition of the rights of the leaders, but also better chances for the masses," it continues. "The Negro and white leaders must become more Christian in a common service to the masses of both groups."

North Carolina Sticks to Budget And Burns Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 27—North Carolina is burning its bonds, not its bridges, behind it. More than $12,000,000 worth of cancelled North Carolina bonds and coupons were shovelled into the furnace of the state heating plant here a few days ago. On the same day, Charles M. Johnson, state treasurer, signed a check for $6,719,905 which on Jan. 1 will be paid in interest and principal on North Carolina bonds. His books show that some $15,000,000 in the sinking fund has been used to redeem North Carolina bonds, while $68,436,000 in interest and principal was paid between July 1, 1932 and July 1, 1937. This makes a total of more than $90,000,000 of State debt retired during the past five years.

The $12,813,355 worth of cancelled bonds and coupons which were burned and the $6,719,905 which will be paid Jan. 1 to holders of North Carolina bonds, makes a total of $19,533,260 the State has paid out within 18 months to reduce its indebtedness, both interest and principal. During this same period the State has sold no new bonds, has not had to borrow nor pay out a penny in interest on short-term notes.

"North Carolina has lived within its budget for the last four years and has not had to borrow a cent for current operating expenses since January, 1933," Mr. Johnson said.

Toronto to Jail Drunken Drivers

TORONTO, Dec. 27 (CP)—Ontario has mapped the most vigorous campaign in its history to crack down on drunken automobile drivers during the holiday period.

Owing to the large number of fatalities last Christmas, the Provincial Government and police authorities planned every precaution for road safety.

There will be no leaves for provincial police during the holiday period and the entire force will be on duty. Leaves have been canceled for the Toronto police force and Police Chief D. C. Draper has issued an ultimatum that all intoxicated drivers will be jailed.

King of Sweden Plans To Honor 3 Americans

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—Three Americans have been designated for the Royal Order of Vasa, with the rank of commander, by King Gustav V of Sweden, the American-Swedish News Agency reports.

All members of the art exhibition committee of the Swedish American Tercentenary Association, they are: George N. Jeppson, Worcester, Mass., Francis Henry Taylor, director of the Worcester Art Museum, and Russell A. Plimpton, head of the Minneapolis Institute of Arts.

Vast Gain Shown In Social Services

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A tale of raised standards of living for the great mass of the workers of Britain lies behind a set of prosaic figures contained in a government report that was issued here recently.

This report shows how the annual total of public expenditure upon what are known as the "Social Services" of England and Wales has grown from £31,707,000 in the year 1900 to £440,529,000 for 1935, the latest 12-month period for which complete figures are available.

This vast sum is more than half of the whole annual expenditure of the British Government. It covers free education, housing, slum clearing and state insurance and pensions of all kinds.

The report states that the analogous figures for Scotland show correspondingly high increase in the total expenditure.

Woodland Given to Britain

LONDON—Woodland of 134 acres in beautiful Swaledale in Yorkshire has been donated to the National Trust by Colonel Prior-Wandesforde. Swaledale, which is the subject of one of Turner's best known pictures, is within an hour's motor run of Darlington.

Carnegie Delegate Scorns Ludlow Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—A good New Year's resolution for the American people would be for them to forget all about the war referendum resolution by Representative Louis Ludlow (D), of Indiana, in the opinion of Malcolm W. Davis, head of the European center of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Mr. Davis, who is today on his way back to Paris aboard the Normandie, of the French Line, after attending the semiannual meeting of the endowment here, held that Mr. Ludlow's proposal would, in effect, "relegalize war for the United States."

"The chief impression I am carrying back to Europe," Mr. Davis said on leaving here on Saturday, "is how we in the United States are learning more and more that the effort to keep out of war is neither simple nor sure, and we have not thought it through yet."

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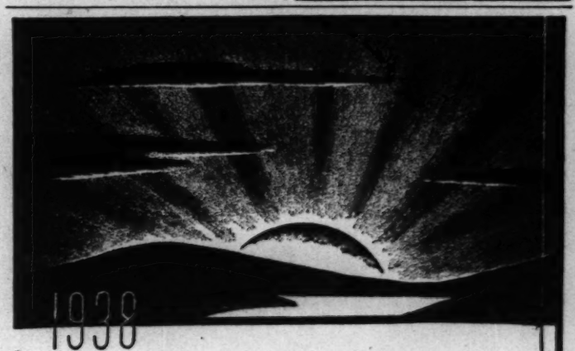

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Postmasters Join Campaign For Civil Service Protection

(Continued from Page 1)

citizen movement of churches, clubs and reform groups reminiscent of the drive which put through temperance legislation. In response to a fusillade of resolutions from such organizations, Senator Robert J. Bulkley (D) of Ohio publicly announced Dec. 15 he would back the Ramspeck bill.

Declaring that "civil service appointees give efficiency at less cost to the taxpayer," Senator Holt now joins the Ramspeck bill backers. The fight offers the public a clear-cut issue for almost the first time, the West Virginian said, between the old spoils system and the new civil service reform drive. If the tremendous latent public support for civil service reform can be mobilized by reform pressure groups, and made articulate in letters to Senators, Senator Holt believes the McKellar bill will be defeated and the Ramspeck bill substituted. Backing the Ramspeck bill drive are Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, M. M. Logan (D) of Kentucky, Robert M. LaFollette (Prog.) of Wisconsin, David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, and many others.

House Passed Bill

The House passed the Ramspeck bill last term, thereby signifying willingness to give up the ancient right of House members to dispense post office patronage. This action marked the high-water mark of civil service sentiment in Congress in many respects. Hopes of getting the bill put into law, however, faltered when Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee, a frank exponent of the old-fashioned patronage system, managed to get his substitute bill reported out of the Senate Post Office Committee.

Only nine of the 18-man Senate Committee were present when the McKellar bill was reported out, 5 to 3; the ninth Senator, H. Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire not voting. Senator Bridges in a later minority report attacked the McKellar bill.

The five Senators voting to report out the McKellar bill were Senator McKellar, Senator Carl Hayden (D) of Arizona, William J. Bulow (D) of South Dakota, James E. Murray (D) of Montana and Fred H. Brown (D) of New Hampshire. It is understood Senator Brown voted for the McKellar bill primarily to get it reported out of committee, and will vote to substitute the Ramspeck bill if and when it comes to a showdown.

With the Ramspeck bill through the House, the fight now centers in the Senate. The strong desire of American postmasters to be taken out of politics and given permanency of tenure is indicated by the activity of the National League of District Postmasters.

Unanimously Indorsed

The Ramspeck bill was unanimously indorsed by the association at its San Francisco convention last October.

One Senator on the Post Office Committee has received to date a sheaf of letters and telegrams from members in 36 states and the District of Columbia, urging him to back the Ramspeck bill.

The Post Office Department has just delivered the Christmas mail to the nation; doesn't it deserve a present of civil service permanency of tenure, in return? That is the question asked in some letters. Fourth-class postmasters already are under civil service. If first-, second- and third-class postmasters should now be blanketed in, it would go a long way toward putting the biggest activity of the United States Government out of politics.

Just how the dagger of patronage hangs over the head of American postmasters is revealed in a typical letter received from an Iowa postmaster.

"At this office we need some new equipment including boxes," he writes, "but we hesitate to invest in same. As you know we buy all equipment and we do not know the day or hour that we may be relieved from our office. The incoming postmaster does not have to take our equipment, therefore you can see why it is practically impossible to fully equip an office under the spoils system of today."

Civil Service Used For Police Vacancy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—Friends of civil service in this State saw to it that at the last session of the Legislature civil service laws were strengthened. The effect may now be seen in Puyallup. There was a vacancy in the police department of that little city of 8000 people. According to the former ways of handling such a situation, some friend of the Mayor or of a city councilman, needing a job, would be nominated, and the Council would obligingly vote his appointment.

But under the new law, a Civil Service Commission issues notice of examinations to be held. Any registered voter of the city between the ages of 25 and 45, who can meet certain physical requirements, is invited to file his application. The one receiving the highest grades, and who can make a proper showing of good character, will be certified by the Commission and appointed by the Mayor.

Those not receiving the highest markings are entered on an eligible list for future vacancies.

New York Transit Lines Carried 3,121,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—The traffic lines here that never stop carried 3,121,000,000 passengers during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, the Transit Commission said in a report issued today. This was an increase of 8,290,000 passengers, or 2.7 per cent, over the preceding fiscal year.

The report covers underground, elevated, surface and motorbus transport and shows that again during the fiscal year under review the city owned independent subway system and motor buses cut heavily into the business of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit. The city-owned system had a gain of 53,000,000 passengers during the year, while the Interborough and the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit combined showed a loss of 39,100,000 passengers.

U. S. Senate Party Calls On Puerto Rican Governor

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Dec. 27 (AP)—Four United States Senators called on Gov. Blanton Winship today shortly after arriving here to study the need for increasing the Puerto Rican Supreme Court from five to seven members. In the delegation were Senators Burke (D) of Nebraska, King (D) of Utah, Connally (D) of Texas and Austin (R) of Vermont.

Garcia Mendez, speaker of the House and advocate of statehood for Puerto Rico, said the Senators would be urged to hear arguments for and against the proposed change in the political status of the island.

Stars of a Chinese Film

Ng Chaw Fang and Wong Man Lay in "Song of Life"

Chinese Motion Pictures Show Hollywood Influence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sixty-three out of 2000 may not sound like a very large proportion, yet the 63 Chinese films, imported for showing in the United States, and puzzled over during the past year by the Motion Picture Department of the New York State Department of Education, were more than four times as many the number viewed in 1936. The other 1937 movies were made in the United States, Germany, Italy, Spain, England, France, Sweden, Hungary, Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Austria, Mexico, Norway, The Netherlands, and Palestine.

Four companies handle distribution of Chinese pictures in the United States and the film houses showing them are located in San Francisco, Boston, Washington, D. C., Los Angeles, Philadelphia, and New York. Chinese pictures are usually screened at midnight after the regular day's program. However, the New China, in New York, has recently inaugurated a continuous Chinese program throughout the day and evening.

There is little hint of China's rich legendary, traditional, mythical, and artistic background and history in her films, which lean toward modernism in Hollywood's realistic way. As a departure, however, two films treating of old subjects, in old costume, have been undertaken recently by the Grand View Motion Picture Company in China.

* * *

Hollywood Influence

The Hollywood experience of Chinese picture-makers explain in part their modern approach. A Chinese family seated on frankly Occidental chairs about a table, against a Chinese-panelled interior, eat rice with chopsticks out of little bowls. The man wears a terry cloth bath robe, and Chinese slippers. The woman wears flannel pajamas which might have come from Macy's. Straight dresses of Chinese brocade, such as are seen in San Francisco, are worn by the women stars: or occasionally the Chinese trousers and short jacket.

The Chinese actors and actresses do not use their hands in acting as much as do their Western colleagues. They put more expression into the voice and face than is usually seen in everyday conversation among the Chinese. But the players are poised. They can sustain moments of silence, without occasioning impatience on the part of the audience. There is no hurry, or speeding up of scenes, which are played through in a leisurely manner for their full flavor. China may have no Robert Taylor, but she has Kwong Shan Sui, Ng Chaw Fang, Sit Kok Sin, Ma See Chang. Among the woman luminaries are Lee Yee Nin, Wong Man Lay, Wu Dip Ying, Lum Mui Mui.

The Chinese film is usually in Cantonese and usually runs to ten reels. Patriotic subjects are in favor at present. The patrons of a Chinese motion picture house prefer sad pictures, because they are reminded of their own homeland. They do not go to the theater to laugh. Like most moviegoers however, they appreciate the realistic film, compounded of events which conceivably might befall themselves.

"Foreign" music, but never jazz, often accompanies the announcement of the title of a picture—in Chinese characters—and the names of the cast. During the story itself, however, Chinese music is used. A revolution has occurred during the past five years with the addition of the violin, saxophone, clarinet, mandolin, and xylophone to Chinese film orchestras.

* * *

A Current Film

The current film, "Song of Life," is indicative of the Occidental modern tendency in the Chinese film. In it, the mother, neglected by her husband, is induced by the "villain," as the Chinese frankly call him, to follow the latter. How revolutionary this theme is may be gathered from the fact that in China, no matter what he does, the man must be obeyed by his wife. In a melodramatic climax, this mother sacrifices her life, later, in saving her daughter from the villain, years after she herself had been cast off. In Hollywood, it might be called "Stella Dallas."

The four women of the Motion Picture Division of the State Education Department, at 80 Center Street, New York, who review the Chinese pictures, armed with a literal translation provided by the distributors, must judge the pictures without any knowledge of the language. They view the Chinese films again and again to satisfy themselves that the dialogue, as translated, is probable under the circumstances depicted on the screen. Pom Wing of the Grand View Motion Picture Company, says that the Chinese Government exercises some sort of censorship, in order to prevent any scenes from going through which might antagonize other nations, or give an unfavorable impression of China.

Difficulties of translation add immeasurably to the work of the censors. One word in Chinese may serve to mean several things, according to the inflection used. Thus the foreigner finds it difficult to sense the meaning of the dialogue. One ideograph in Chinese, on the screen, might have to be translated by a group of words. Thus the censors are at a loss in following the interpreters' version of the symbol. And the same is often true of the spoken word.

Shenandoah Park To Remain Open

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The National Park Service announces that the scenic playgrounds in Shenandoah National Park, heretofore closed on Nov. 1, will be kept open this winter as long as the present tendency of motorists to "drop in" at Skyland continues.

Skyline Drive has been patronized in the past as a year-around parkway, and the park service said this year cabins at Skyland, affording accommodations for 75 persons, would be kept open as long as a demand existed.

The service invited vacationers to bring their skis and snowshoes for winter sports in the Big Meadows area.

Facilities for picnics, with fireplaces and free wood, will be available at the picnic area adjacent to the drive.

New Deal Is Soon to Launch Sharp Drive on Monopolies

(Continued from Page 1)

pective revenues for the current fiscal year.

The unambitious view that congressional economizers are now taking of the fiscal situation is shown in some quotations. Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia says: "Revenues will drop substantially next year due to the business recession. To balance the budget it would be necessary to cut spending substantially all along the line. . . . I think a balanced budget is unlikely."

Senator Jasiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina says: "We can make such an approach to a balanced budget in the next fiscal year as to satisfy the American people that it will be balanced in the following year."

Doubts Budget Balancing

Senator Alva B. Adams (D) of Colorado, another economizer, says: "I guess we will just have to admit that we can't balance the budget. There is already a decline in Treasury receipts, and this will be even more marked next year."

Business leaders, in a report given out over the week end by the United States Chamber of Commerce, see taxes already at a "dangerous" height. The nation's tax load in 1938, they say, may reach the all-time record height of $13,500,000,000—no less than 20 per cent of the national income.

The federal share in this total would amount to $6,400,000,000, the chamber authorities estimated, and the state and local share would be $7,100,000,000. State and local authorities should revise their own tax laws, the chamber said, and the Federal Government should refrain from encroaching further in fields of local taxation.

Business should have more "freedom to cope with current economic difficulties" by more moderate taxes, the report said. Nevertheless, the estimates that the biggest revenue year in American history is in prospect seem to run counter to gloomy prophecies that the budget cannot be balanced because of declining tax income.

The rising scale of federal revenues indicates, at least, that the recession is not so grave as after 1929, as the following three sets of estimates show:

"The total volume of taxes in 1935," says the chamber, "was about $10,400,000,000—$3,900,000,000 of federal and $6,500,000,000 of state and local.

New Total Tax Estimate

"The total volume of taxes in 1937 may reach as high as $11,800,000,000 of which $5,000,000,000 is federal and $6,800,000,000 state and local.

"Taxes for 1938 may be tentatively forecast, on the basis of available data, at about $13,500,000,000, of which $6,400,000,000 will be federal and $7,100,000,000 state and local."

The report pointed out that "total taxes for 1937 are well in excess of the previous peak of $10,300,000,000 reached in 1930 and are about $3,500,000,000 in excess of the total amount collected in 1921 when the highest war-time rates were in effect.

"The $13,500,000,000 forecast for 1938 will be about 35 per cent above the 1930 peak, and 60 per cent above the war-time yield in 1921."

"If, as every indication points, the tax revision program to emerge in January tends to increase still further the federal share in this total—even although the alleged inequalities of the capital gains and undistributed profits taxes are removed—then it seems likely that business will protest even more fervently."

Exactly how the business community will meet a new anti-trust drive remains to be seen. Its interests, at least on a shortrange view, would seem to be divided between smaller and larger units. Such a campaign would give some parts of business a chance to raise again the claim of "government persecution." And there would thus be available another excuse or reason for the slump, which certain spokesmen now attribute to such things as the undistributed profits tax and general "lack of confidence."

Profit Sharing Held Success

(Continued from Page 1)

own rights. . . . We have produced better and better material at lower costs. Our business has grown."

Dr. Balderston, who picked the Joslyn plan as the one "most in line" with his conclusions as to desirable profit-sharing systems, has given his reasons for doing so in a new book, "Profit Sharing for Wage Earners," published by Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., of New York City and released during the holiday season.

A good plan, he said, should incorporate five fundamental points of policy. The first fundamental, as he sees it, is that the company adopting the plan should pay regular wages at least as high as the going rate paid in the community and by competitors in communities of the same size and with approximately the same living costs.

The Joslyn plan, according to its author, pays "the average wage in our industry, and then we add to that the bonus."

Dr. Balderston's second requirement for successful profit sharing is that "the profits to be distributed to employees should not be regularly paid in cash but should be placed in a fund to be used primarily to further employee security." The Joslyn plan complies with this requirement.

The economist's third essential is that "funds created through the operation of a profit-sharing plan should be trusteed and administered jointly by management and employees."

Funds paid into the fund of the Joslyn company are "held and controlled by a trustee, acting with the approval of an advisory board of five, the trustee being one of the five, two others being officers of the campany, and two elected by the employee members."

The fourth point of policy offered by Dr. Balderston is that "a substantial portion of the fund should be placed in investments such as are suitable for savings banks." Employee savings certainly should not be invested in the company's common stock, says the economist.

The Joslyn plan requires that the funds paid in by members and accumulated interest must be invested in securities approved by the State of Illinois for investment of trust funds. The funds paid in by the company may be invested as approved by the trustee and advisory board.

Dr. Balderston's fifth and final point is that "funds created through profit sharing should be so administered that, although an employee is limited in his use of the funds placed to his account, to prevent them from being dissipated, his right to join any labor or other organization he may choose or his right to leave the employer's service is in no way affected. In short, each employee should have a vested right to some part or all of the funds deposited for him and to his share of the interest accumulations."

The Joslyn plan returns to the employee who quits or is discharged all of his own contributions with compound interest, but gives him only half of the company's contribution in his behalf, frankly penalizing him, but turning over the amount thus withheld to the general fund for the benefit of the other members.

Loans are permitted under the Joslyn plan just as Dr. Balderston recommends, for emergency use only, the advisory board deciding when an emergency warrants such borrowing. But the borrowing member is penalized by ceasing to share in the company's contributions until his loan is repaid.

The Joslyn plan provides life insurance during the first seven years of membership in progressively decreasing annual amounts. If a member passes on, his entire credit goes to his beneficiary.

To give workers something good to look forward to, Mr. Joslyn maintains, is a way of promoting the welfare of the business.

"We believed," he said, "that the common laborer, working year after year for a normal wage, with nothing but Saturday pay day to look forward to, with no consciousness of steadily bettering himself, lost hope and energy and delivered to his employment only part of the value he was capable of producing under happier conditions."

So the company worked out a system of savings which they hoped would give an employee, who retired at the age of 60 after 30 years of service, a fortune of nearly $45,000.

Would this plan work in other industries? Dr. Balderston's conclusions from his study of 193 plans are that a plan that succeeds in one industry may not prove adaptable to another.

"Profit sharing has real merit," he says in the concluding chapter of his book, "but in its application extreme care must be exercised to determine the suitability of the particular situation."

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Tips for Girl Office Workers: Watch Make-Up, Talk, Dress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Transcription Supervisors' Association has issued a manual which is small in size but virtually limitless in the importance of its message to the young business woman. Into its two pages are packed all the tips that resourceful thinkers have been able to marshal to guide the office worker who wants to be efficient from crown to toe, among the dangerous shoals of disadvantageous dress and appearance.

The chart grew out of the suggestion of C. W. Keane, instructor in the High School of Commerce, who thought that young women seeking office work could not possibly have too much information about what is expected of them. Miss Louise Chene, educational chairman of the association, undertook to do the work, with the collaborative help of office supervisors in charge of stenographic, typing and dictaphone personnel.

The sum and substance of the manual is that it is not only the way the office worker does her typing and stenography, her bookkeeping and her filing, but the hat she wears, the kind of nail polish, the height of heels and the type of dress that make or break her. All the points at issue have been subjected to a gimlet-eye analysis from the viewpoint of the employer. It is comprehensive, and it is explicit, and the heads of business schools, in whose hands the manual has now been placed, are hoping that, however standards have risen from the old, bad days when the sign of the stenographer was preoccupation with chewing gum, it means that wholly new standards can be achieved. Eventually it is intended to circulate the manual among students as well.

In the matter of office costume, make-up, adornment and accessory, the young woman who follws this guide will be strictly conservative. She will study the prevailing fashion and adapt herself to it, but she will not try to exceed it, and she will be particularly careful about short sleeves, the length of skirts, and neckline. She will never be found with so much as a stitch raveled out. If she wears frills they will be as crisp as a French laundress could make them. If she wears any jewelry at all it will be simple, well designed, and never flashy. She will see that her shoes are polished, and she will not wear cut steel buckles in working hours. She will never have her toes scuffed, or her heels run over so much as the width of a common pin.

She will use make-up if she is accustomed to using it and can control it, instead of allowing it to control her. She will be careful about the polish she uses on her nails. She will never say "Okay, honey," heartily or otherwise, and she will not indicate the region of the country from which she came by any of the more scintillating examples of the local patois.

When she goes out to lunch she will not confine her food to a fudge sundae piled high with nuts and whipped cream. She will get sufficient rest and recreation, and she will be self-possessed no matter if a pink zebra walks into the office unannounced.

The better position she has the more courteous and considerate she will be of her associates, above and below, but if she has the most lowly job in the office, she will also be scrupulously considerate and well mannered. She will never, never indulge in office gossip. She will regard herself as a professional, with a professional's responsibilities and duties, and a kind of code which is what the sterling mark is to silver.

She will learn all there is to know about her job and do it the best way she knows how, and if she makes mistakes and is criticized, by someone who she thinks (a) has or (b) has not the right to criticise her, she will accept the criticism as a suggestion for the improvement of her capacities.

All these things, the manual says, are the ideal of capable, responsible, attractive, useful office workers, and no barrier is interposed against wishing for the millennium.

Yuletide in 'Petticoat Lane'

Wide World

Gift Buyers Throng Famous Market

A Busy Time in London's East End

On the Sunday before Christmas each year thousands crowd into the market, which is open every Sunday morning.

In the closely packed stalls of the vendors everything from clothing and toys to food is for sale. The stalls are quite informal, as a glimpse at the crude lattice roofs and canvas coverings shows.

Middlesex street is the present name of Petticoat Lane, which in the old days was an aristocratic section where the Spanish Ambassador lived in the reign of King James I.

Woll Denies Responsibility Of A. F. of L. for Peace Rift

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—Responsibility for the breakdown in peace negotiations between the two big trade union groups in the United States cannot be borne by the older and more conservative organization, the American Federation of Labor, according to Matthew Woll, federation vice-president.

Denying statements by spokesmen for the Committee for Industrial Organization that an impossible condition of peace set by the A. F. of L. was that the original 10 C. I. O. unions return to the parent group after "deserting" new affiliates, Mr. Woll said during an interview yesterday that, eventually the blame for failure of the recent discussions would be placed where it belonged, and that place, he declared, wouldn't be on the shoulders of the A. F. of L.

"We have not sought to force any separate peace upon the original C. I. O. unions," he continued, "on the contrary, we sought to further a plan which would bring all the C. I. O. unions into the American Federation of Labor at the same time. We sought to establish a general peace based upon victory for neither side."

After more than two months of discussion, the basis for peace between the craft union American Federation of Labor and the vertical union Committee for Industrial Organization actually had been agreed upon between delegates from the two organizations when the negotiations broke up on Dec. 21, Mr. Woll said.

"The basis upon which understanding had been reached was that the original C. I. O. unions return to the A. F. of L. under their former status, with no questions asked, and that a joint committee be appointed to iron out jurisdictional differences between A. F. of L. and other C. I. O. unions preparatory to their entry into the A. F. of L.," he continued. "The original unions were not to return until all points of difference had been settled and general peace achieved."

However, members of the C. I. O. delegation, "under pressure from outside," suddenly abandoned the common grounds gained by the two groups, Mr. Woll said, and reverted to the original demand that the A. F. of L. admit into its membership all C. I. O. unions, even though similar unions already had been chartered by the A. F. of L.

"Had the American Federation of Labor agreed to this proposal, which the C. I. O. had formerly abandoned," Mr. Woll declared, "we would have committed an act of treason against the unions in the federation directly concerned and would have carried the idea of dual or rival organizations into the A. F. of L. Thus the conflict and disputes of the past two years would have been carried into the federation.

"This was not the road to peace, but to more war. Both the employers and the public now caught between the two existing camps would have been subjected to severe jurisdictional disputes had the plan been carried out."

While the conference failed of its chief purpose, it established, in Mr. Woll's opinion, that actually there was no essential rift between craft and industrial unionism. He was hopeful of an early and permanent peace.

Dewey Rewards His Aides

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—Naming his three chief assistants in the racket-smashing drive to posts of equal authority in the field of regular prosecution in New York County, District Attorney-Elect Thomas E. Dewey today had served factual notice that his attack on organized crime will be a continuing process.

The appointments place Barent Ten Eyck, Murray I. Gurfein, and Jacob J. Rosenblum in the three principal deputyships at Mr. Dewey's new command, each at $12,000 a year. Mr. Ten Eyck as head of the Frauds Bureau will be administrative assistant to the prosecution; Mr. Gurfein will have charge of the Rackets Bureau, and Mr. Rosenblum, the Homicide Bureau.

The methods developed by the Dewey staff in their two years of special assignment will be applied to the conduct of "affirmative, continuing investigations, co-ordinating the work of the police assigned to the district attorney's office, the investigators and the accountants," Mr. Dewey said of the arrangements. The first business of the Rackets Bureau will be the prosecution of important cases still pending in the special prosecutor's office, the announcement added, this work to become a "permanent function" of the district attorney's office without increase in the regular budget.

Like their chief, all three assistants are in their thirties and all have had previous prosecuting experience and were assistants of Mr. Dewey during his interim incumbency of the United States attorney's office in this district.

Mr. Ten Eyck is a Princeton University and Columbia Law School graduate, and went from the United States Circuit Court office of Judge Julian W. Mack to become assistant United States attorney, specializing in fraud cases, and assistant corporation counsel of New York City. Mr. Gurfein went from the office of Judge Julian W. Mack, United States Circuit Court, to become assistant United States attorney and so to the rackets inquiry staff.

Mr. Rosenblum is a New York University law school graduate and in nearly five years as assistant United States attorney won every case he prosecuted, including that in which Joseph W. Harriman, president of the Harriman National Bank, was the defendant for violation of the banking laws.

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Secret of Hollywood Writing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Not long ago an earnest young publisher said that it was the duty of publishers in general to make the working conditions of authors and the rewards for their work so satisfying "that they will not need to rent themselves out to Hollywood."

At that point, Miss Rosalie Stewart, in her genteel fashion, would rise to disagree. Miss Stewart is what is known as a Hollywood agent. That is, she carries the good news, as you might say, from the authors' Ghent to the picture makers' Aix; and if you are looking for agreement from her, that authors who "rent themselves out to Hollywood" are entering some kind of deep, dark dungeon filled with the ghosts of unrequited ambition, you will be disappointed. For what Miss Stewart believes is that authors who do not only believe they are unknown but are convinced of it, have a chance to succeed in Hollywood. Miss Stewart backs up her belief with facts and figures out of her office files, and she has a secretary noted for her accuracy in keeping records.

"I can name any number of what we call 'young' writers," Miss Stewart says, "who are having success after success in Hollywood. Charles Booth, for instance, wrote 'The General Died at Dawn.' Remember it? Cary Cooper, and Madeleine Carroll. Up to the time Mr. Booth submitted that story, he had published a few—a very few, short stories. Mostly in small magazines published in Canada. Mr. Booth had the extreme pleasure of finding his name forthwith connected prominently with a story which, when made into a picture, earned $1,000,000, and while he didn't get all the million for himself, he got a very tidy sum. So much for that particular 'young writer.'"

Rules

Miss Stewart comes to New York every now and again on what is known as a scouting trip. That is, she looks around for new writers for the screen; "Young" writers, if you will. She does not see any virtue in the kind of literary experience which has managed to roll up a record of several published works, but of indifferent and totally unadaptable worth. She thinks that a person inexperienced in the motion picture medium may still, conceivably, be capable of telling a story. And the ability to tell a story is the first step toward getting something accepted for motion picture production.

"Still," she will say, earnestly, "just because I say the chances for beginners are good, don't misunderstand me. There are conditions.

"The first is the capacity to tell a story with a beginning, a middle and an end.

"The second is a constant remembrance that pictures talk, hence they cannot have the substance of picture material for the scenarios of silent-film days.

"The third is the self-restraint to keep the original story in as fictional a form as possible. There are script writers who will put it into the technical forms required when and if the time comes. The fictionization is the element on which it is judged, and accepted or rejected.

"Then the writer, 'young' or experienced, needs to be able to visualize the story in scenes before he or she begins to write, for a movie is nothing more nor less than a series of good picture scenes. The average movie—average length, that's to say—will have between 125 and 150 scenes. To be very statistical, the manuscript will run to between 60 and 70 pages, double spaced."

Transactions

People are always asking Miss Stewart if stories should be written with a particular star in mind. Not necessarily, but it helps. Yet it should never be a case of thinking of the star ahead of the story, for that is apt to do something to the idea of the story, and after all, the greatest star in the world is only as big—or should be—as the idea of the story which presents her.

Miss Stewart got a job as actors' agent in New York in 1911. She saw Hollywood first in 1915; and surprising is the difference between its appearance then and now. Among her early sales for movie purposes, was the play "The Show-Off," and she got $90,000 for the movie rights, next to the highest price she ever got for a play. A year ago she bettered that by $10,000 when she sold Fannie Hurst's story, "Great Laughter."

She remarked that the studios will pay anything for a new idea. "I never believed it to be true," she said, "that new ideas were the sacred rights of maturity and experience. The beginners have as good a chance as anyone else. That's one of the nicest things I know about the Hollywood I know from experience."

Mrs. Roosevelt Spends Christmas With Daughter

SEATTLE, Dec. 27 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who flew here from Washington to spend Christmas with her daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. John Boettiger, enjoyed the holiday weekend in the seclusion of their Lawtonwood home.

Mrs. Roosevelt, who yesterday helped her grandchildren, Curtis and Eleanor Dall, open their packages, planned to continue the informal nature of her visit until she leaves here for the East, probably in mid-week.

Dr. Butler on Regimentation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—A new indictment against the industrial "maching age" was made by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, in his annual report today.

To its efficiency he lays responsibility for the ever-growing demand by the people for the same degree of effectiveness in government, with this, in turn, leading straight to "increased regimentation of human conduct, whether individual or group, and to the increased delegation of effective authority to a single administrative officer of government."

"This is the explanation of the rise in the twentieth century of a type of despotism which surpasses in severity and in cruelty the well-established despots of ages long gone by," he declares.

Dr. Butler holds that the century-old industrial era "has made men increasingly familiar with a kind and amount of efficiency they had never before known," with the result that "the habit has grown of measuring the success or the failure, the satisfaction or the disappointment, of government in terms of this efficiency."

Efficiency Lacking

"Since democracy, even at its best, must lack something of the efficiency which industry claims as its own, it is not difficult to turn the minds of men toward such changes in their institutional life as shall attempt to bring about in the field of government the type of efficiency which men find in industry," the report says.

"The argument from industry has also brought with it a new and violent attack upon the principles of liberty and the whole democratic system through its insistence upon there being, of necessity, class war in the social and economic order. There is, and can be, no such war in true democracy because there are and can be no such classes, save from a very superficial viewpoint, unless the principles of liberty and the ideals of democracy are abandoned forever.

Contradictions

"In a social, economic and political organization where classes are assumed to be at war, every essential fact of human life and human aspiration is contradicted. Instead of an individual being looked upon as a moral and intellectual unit and stimulated to exert himself to the utmost in order to reveal his natural power and to serve his fellow men through his control and direction of those powers, the individual is to be looked upon as simply a cog in a great machine. Throughout life he stays where he begins.

"Today throughout the world the most persistent attacks on liberty and on democracy are coming from these sources—the demand for increased efficiency and the insistence that individuals find themselves permanently in a given economic class and are thereby automatically at war with their fellows who are supposed to be in other and conflicting classes."

In this situation, Dr. Butler holds, it is to the universities that one must look for help.

"It is surely imperative," he declared, "that the universities in those nations where democracy still rules shall be untiring and emphatic in making plain to general public opinion what contemporary conditions really are and what they may involve."

Dominican Anti-War Pledge

CIUDAD TRUJILLO, Dominican Republic, Dec. 27 (AP)—The chief executives of Haiti and the Dominican Republic exchanged Christmastide pledges to avoid war as a means of settling recent border incidents in which thousands of Haitians were reported slain.

Official announcement was made yesterday that President Trujillo suggested such a voluntary peace accord to President Vincent of Haiti on Dec. 22.

Trouble between the two countries resulted in the alleged slaying of thousands of Haitians on Dominican soil since last October. The dispute was attributed to a mass influx of Haitians into the Dominican Republic to take employment at lower wages than were paid native labor.

President Trujillo's message said: "On different occasions the possibility has arisen that the sad and lamentable events which occurred last October might lead our people to the incalculable adventure of war.

"I invite your excellency cordially and solemnly to proclaim before America and the world the following pact of honor:

"'We, Stenio Vincent, President of the Republic of Haiti, and Rafael Leonidas Trujillo y Molina, President of the Dominican Republic, . . . solemnly declare that . . . the events of last October which happened in Dominican territory will not at any time give cause for a war between our two neighboring peoples nor serve ever as a pretext to disturb the peace. . . .'"

Accepting the essence of the proposal, President Vincent replied:

"It was with pleasure that I received the solemn and cordial . . . declaration of Your Excellency that the present and deplorable conflict might at no time provoke a war between our two neighboring peoples."

An Inter-American Conciliation Commission in Washington is now seeking settlement of the controversy, with the assent of both governments.

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Bruins Face New York Rangers Tomorrow Night—Alabama Liked in Rose Bowl

Home Ice Fades From Favor For Hockey Sextets

National Hockey League Standing

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
Boston	11	2	4	36	29	24
Rangers	9	2	6	42	27	20
Chicago	6	2	9	30	39	14
Detroit	3	2	12	27	84	8

Canadian Division

Toronto	8	5	4	57	41	21
Americans	8	2	7	37	30	18
Canadiens	6	6	4	44	39	18
Maroons	6	1	10	27	41	13

Results Dec. 25

Boston 1, Americans 0.
Toronto 1, Detroit 1, overtime.

Results Dec. 26

Americans 3, Boston 1.
Toronto 3, Detroit 1.
Chicago 3, Rangers 1.

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The way hockey has been going recently, Bruins seemingly are due for defeat at the Boston Garden tomorrow night when Rangers invade. The two teams are battling for the American Division lead and the locals enter the game with a four-point lead, but are playing on home ice.

Usually home teams are favored to win on home ice. This has been the trend since hockey began. The National Hockey League has not been holding to this custom so much this year and strange as it may seem, the last six games played have resulted in five triumphs and one tie for the invading clubs.

Beginning last Thursday when the Rangers won at Montreal 4-0, the results have been: Saturday—Boston 1-0 at Americans, Detroit 1-1 at Toronto, and Boston 1-0 at Amerks; last night—Amerks 3-1 at Boston; Toronto 3-1 at Detroit and Chicago 3-1 at Rangers. Not one home team managed to win a game and home teams took only one point out of a possible 12.

Rangers and Bruins are even for the season, the locals winning here 3-2 and later the Rangers retaliated on their ice, 4-0. Both clubs were defeated last night, Chicago pinning its third-straight defeat on the Patrick clan and Amerks finally won against the Bruins after losing two and tying one. A capacity house is expected tomorrow night.

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Games on successive nights between the same teams is not good for hockey . . . Saturday night in New York the Bruins completely out-played the Amerks and won only 1-0 and last night they should have scored five times, but lost, 3-1 . . . Those Amerks have a strange team, one good forward line, a great goalie and a poor defense, but one which is permitted by the officials to get away with mayhem . . . Ching Johnson, Hap Day and Al Murray do more holding and illegal interference than any other defensemen in the league.

The Bruins are running a good 20 per cent ahead of last year in attendance and beginning tomorrow night they should increase the percentage with better games coming . . . The two games with Amerks and the two to come with Rangers tomorrow night and Friday night, make it tough on local scorers. Earl Robertson, Amerk's goalie, and Dave Kerr of Rangers, are playing great goal . . . Thompson of the Bruins has been scored against 29 times in 17 games, Kerr 27 in 17 and Robertson 30 in 17.

Tiny Thompson had a goal charged against him last night when he had no chance to save. He had been withdrawn from the game in favor of a forward during the closing seconds and Amerks broke clear to score into the open net . . . Jack Shill will never have better opportunities to score than last night when he broke through alone twice . . . Detroit could use Robertson and probably is sorry he was ever sold to Amerks.

Quartet of Rose Bowl Stars

Upper Left—Sam B. Chapman '38, California Halfback. Upper Right—Robert J. Herwig '38, California Center. Center—Capt. Leroy Monsky '38, Alabama Guard. Lower Right—Joseph F. Kilgrow '38, Alabama Halfback

Snead Is Man to Beat In White Sulphur Golf

HOLLYWOOD, Fla., Dec. 27 (AP)—Golf's sharpshooters, winding up a $1,000 a day series of tournaments, tagged Sammy Snead of White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., as the man to beat in the $4000 open tournament starting today.

Snead won the Miami open Saturday with a record 267, 13 under par and took first prize in the Nassau open earlier in the week. The winner of $10,243 this year, he toured the Hollywood Country Club course yesterday in 66, four under par, to turn in the lowest practice score.

Stanley Horne, Canadian P. G. A. champion, was only a stroke behind the West Virginian in the trial round. Dick Metz, who set the course record of 63 last spring, also is competing.

Von Cramm Beats Budge

SYDNEY, Australia, Dec. 27 (AP)—Gottfried Frhr. Von Cramm of Germany defeated Don Budge, American national singles titleholder 6—1, 6—3, today in a sluggish tennis exhibition match. John Bromwich of Australia, who also recently defeated the Californian, won from Henner Henkel of Germany, 6—1, 6—1, 6—4 in the first match of an international series between Australia and Germany.

Nine Swimming Marks Recorded

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Dec. 27 (AP)—Nine new national swimming records were hung up during a meet here yesterday.

Ralph Flanagan, Olympic speedster and holder of the American mile, half-mile and quarter-mile crowns, set three new marks in a 250-yard sprint over a 20-yard course in the Miami Biltmore pool.

He clipped 9 3-10 seconds off the 250-yard record held by Paul Wolf; 3-5ths of a second off Johnny Weissmuller's 220-yard record, and 2 2-5 seconds off Weissmuller's 200-yard mark.

The attempts were officially timed by A. A. U. officials and will be sent to New York for acceptance.

Other new records were established by Adolph Keifer, backstroke; Dorothy Forbes, backstroke; Mike Sojka, breaststroke; Peter Pick; sprint swimmer, and by two relay teams, one of them composed of girls. Summary of new records:

250-yards, 20-yard course: Ralph Flanagan, 2m. 27.7s. (Old record 2m. 37s. established by Tom Haynie, Detroit A. C., at Detroit, April 23, 1935.)

220-yard, 20-yard course: Ralph Flanagan, 2m. 8s. (Old record, 2m. 8.8s., established by Johnny Weissmuller, Chicago, Illinois A. C., at Chicago, Feb. 3, 1927.)

200-yards, 20-yard course: Ralph Flanagan, 1m. 56s. (Old record 1m. 58.4s., established by Johnny Weissmuller at Chicago, Feb. 10, 1926.)

50-yard backstroke, 20-yard course: Miss Dorothy Forbes, 31.9s. (Old record 32.4s, established by Corrine Condon in Omaha, Neb., Jan. 15, 1927.)

100-meter breaststroke, 20-yard course: Mike Sojka, 1m. 10.6s. (Old record 1m. 12.2s., established by Wallace Bience, N. Y. A. C., at Flushing, L. I., Jan. 18, 1935.)

100-meter backstroke, 20-yard course: Adolph Keifer, 1m. 7.7s. (Old record 1m. 11.4s., established by William H. Mackey, Yale University, at New Haven, Conn., March 12, 1936.)

50-meter freestyle, long course: Peter Pick, New York A. C., 25.9s. (Old record 26.3s., established by Paul Wolf, Hollywood A. C., at New Haven, Conn., April 9, 1936.)

150-yard medley relay, 25-yard course (girls): Katherine Rawls, Miami Beach Swimming Club, Dorothy Forbes, Claudia Eckert, Shawnee Country Club, Chicago, 1m. 36.8s. (Old record, 1m. 38.8s., established by Detroit A. C., at Detroit, April 7, 1932.)

150-yard medley relay (men), 25-yard course: Peter Pick, Adolf Keifer, Mike Sojka, 1m. 20.7s. (Old record, 1m. 21.8s., established by Princeton University swimming team at Princeton, N. J., Feb. 26, 1936.)

Rose Bowl Game Not A 'Tourist Attraction'

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 27 (AP)—William Dunkerley, manager of the Tournament of Roses, got in a word or two today in the controversy smoldering among fans unable to buy seats to the Rose Bowl football game.

Said Dunkerley:

"The New Year's Day game was not launched as a tourist attraction. It was launched merely as a method of paying for the parade, which is a tourist attraction that is as free as air.

"The game is a football contest between two college teams. How the colleges dispose of the tickets is for the Pacific Coast Conference to decide."

College Football Results

Fresno St. 27, Arkansas St. 26.

Girls' Indoor Tennis Tourney Under Way

No startling results were recorded in the first day morning rounds of the national girls' indoor singles tennis tournament which started at the Longwood Covered Courts today. Helen Bernhard of New York City, defending champion, was not scheduled to play until late today. Her opponent was Anne Plummer of Boston.

The first match to start off this annual affair was played between Peggy Shinnick of Winchester and Nancy Phillips from Providence, R. I. Miss Shinnick won the match, 6—3, 4—6, 7—5. Both girls were competing in their first national tournament and displayed a good brand of tennis.

In what might be considered a mild upset, Jean Drake, also of Winchester, topped Doris Low of New York, 6—4, 6—4. Miss Low, a hard-hitting left-hander, was favored in this match, but the Winchester girl was more crafty at the net and possessed rare ability at placing both her forehand and backhand shots.

Polly Morrill of Dedham, sister of Majorie Morrill Painter, one time tennis star, defeated Mary Burke of Brighton, 6—0, 6—1. Miss Morrill, who is seeded No. 3, had little difficulty in disposing of her inexperienced adversary.

Barbara Madden of Jamaica, younger sister of Cissy Madden who is seeded No. 2 had a romp over Florence Gillmore of Walpole, 6—0, 6—1. Jean Davis, a Wellesley racket wielder, ousted Susan Plummer of Boston, 6—2, 6—4, while Dorothy Wightman, Brookline, daughter of Mrs. George W. Wightman, one of Boston's leading tennis figures, downed Dorothy Crisp of Needham, 6—0, 6—1.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Archie San Romani defeated Glenn Cunningham in 4:14 mile in Sugar Bowl meet.

Alabama Eleven Named Favorite Over California

From Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 27—Alabama's Crimson Tide surges into the Rose Bowl as the New Year's Day favorite over California's Golden Bears.

The Tuscaloosa Tide, be it understood, is far from an unchallenged favorite, but its pregame standing is based on its better record during the past season, on the experience of its coach in post-season games, and in the blues being sung by Berkeley's bustling L. B. "Stub" Allison, who is making his Rose Bowl debut as coach.

Fifth Invitation

Alabama accepted its fifth invitation to come west after completing its second undefeated season. Only three opponents—Tennessee, Tulane, and Vanderbilt—succeeded in scoring on the Tidesmen, rolling up 20 points, while the pride of the south was amassing 225.

Escorting the New Year in is an old business with Alabama, who with the help of Johnny Mack Brown on Jan. 1, 1926, made its first appearance by coming from behind to defeat the University of Washington, 20 to 19. Behind in the third quarter in their next appearance, the southerners tied Stanford, 7 to 7. Again they were behind on Jan. 1, 1935, but defeated Stanford, 29 to 13. In 1931 they defeated Washington State, 24 to 0.

It was in 1931 that Frank Thomas became head coach at Tuscaloosa, and he has had occasion to learn how to keep the boys at high pitch long enough after the end of the regular season to have them make a good showing in an otherwise vacation land. This experience is an advantage over Coach Allison, who is disturbed over the holiday feeling too evident in his boys' practice for the classic.

Bears Mediocre

Last week was the final one of practice for the Bears in their home grounds up north, and Coach Allison spent most of his time declaring that the mediocre play in practice was proof enough that the Washington tie this season was no mistake. The Pacific Coast Conference champions have been trying to get their feet on solid ground ever since the scoreless game with the Huskies from Seattle, which defiated any hope of the Bears being another wonder team.

This week in the southland, the Bears are doing all they can to prevent continuance of the Alabama habit of coming from behind to pull the game out of the fire. Berkeley earned a reputation this season of being a first half team, and this alone is enough for many experts to predict a triumph by Alabama.

Further, Berkeley made all of its gains "the hard way"—simple football with no deception. The successful formula was to push the line out of the way and go to town. There is no question that the Berkeley line this season was the best line in the nation. Too often, however, big men are simple folk, and it may not be hard for the traditional versatility of an Alabama backfield to fool the honest Bear line.

Backfield Aces

Although several Berkeley backfield aces were placed on many an all-conference and even all-America lineup, they failed to dispel the impression in most quarters that any able-bodied quartet could have done as well or better behind the stalwarts of the peerless forward wall.

Ranking in magnitude with Perry Schwartz, end, is big Bob Herwig, completing another all-America year at center. Vard A. Stockton at right guard in his senior year of play earned his share of all-coast praise. Other stellar linesmen to fight for the Blue and Gold are David T. De Varona at right tackle, Claude F. Evans at guard, and Louis Smith at end.

Sam B. Chapman leads the Bear backfield in point of service and ability. As halfback he has been an inspiration as well as a concrete asset at running, blocking, and marvelous punting. John B. Meek had the self-effacing job of being a quarterback who seldom carried the ball. This diversion from type made him invaluable as a blocker. David Anderson will do his share of crashing through from full, while Victor Bottari will scamper from the other first-string position. As usual, the quality of the reserves will probably spell the words to describe how the Bears fared that day.

Alabama Stars

Westerners, making up most of the 88,000 slated to fill the Rose Bowl after the traditional Tournament of Roses, are eager to see Alabama's stars and its two elevens of about equal strength who have done so well under colors of the Tide. Charles Holm of Birmingham is a fullback brother to Anthony Holm, who was Alabama's All-America fullback in 1929. The junior star leads his teammates with an average of 5.2 yards in 117 tries.

At right halfback is George Zivich, who has averaged 43 yards per punt. At the other half is Joe Kilgrow, a senior who has completed 20 passes for 302 yards and has carried the ball 594 yards in 128 tries. He leads his mates in scoring, with 42 points. Best blocking quarterback of the South, Hal Hughes, has an assignment identical with that of Berkeley's Meek. The Alabama player must always be watched, inasmuch as the few occasions he carries the ball are nearly always sneaks.

All-America LeRoy Monsky captains his team from guard position. At least three deep in every position, the squad of 40 players which arrived here last week end included such capable supporters as Lew Bostick at the other guard position and Sophomore Heywood Sanford, who beat Tulane and Vanderbilt by kicking field goals.

Always the most colorful spectacle in Southern California, if not the world, the annual Tournament of Roses program has each year attracted more than 1,000,000 sightseers to view the morning parade of floral floats. The incalculable others who listen to the parade description over the air usually keep their radios tuned on to hear the afternoon game, in company with others of the world's football fans who are not attending the rest of the "bowl" classics throughout the United States.

Robert K. Shellaby.

National Junior Indoor Tennis

At Longwood C. C.

First Round

Peggy Shinnick, Winchester, defeated Nancy Phillips, Providence, R. I., 6—3, 4—6, 7—5.

Baba Madden, Jamaica Plain, defeated Florence Gillmore, Walpole, 6—0, 6—1.

Polly Morrill, Dedham, defeated Mary Burke, Brighton, 6—0, 6—1.

Jean Drake, Winchester, defeated Doris Low, New York, 6—3, 6—4.

Jean Davis, Wellesley, defeated Susan Plummer, Boston, 6—2, 6—4.

Dorothy Wightman, Brookline, defeated Dorothy Crisp, Needham, 6—0, 6—1.

At New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—Summaries of matches today in the combined national junior and boys tennis championships at the Seventh Regiment Armory:

Boys (First Round)

Richard J. Bender, Thomas Jefferson H. S. (Elisabeth, N. J.), defeated James Schnaars, Hotchkiss School, 6—1, 6—0.

Stanley F. Slater Jr., Scarsborough School, defeated Edward R. Squibb, Milton, Mass., 6—2, 6—2.

Calvin Friedman, James Madison H. S. (Brooklyn, N. J.), defeated Coulby Gunther, South Side H. S. (Rockville Center, N. Y.), 6—2, 6—1.

Harold Levine, Dewitt Clinton H. S. (New York), defeated Jerome Rosenbaum, Far Rockaway, N. Y., 6—2, 6—3.

Donald S. Andrews, Hill School, defeated Frank E. Lewis Jr., central H. S. (Bridgeport, Conn.), 6—1, 6—0.

Norman Conze, Kent School, won from William Walker, North Bergen H. S. (New Jersey), by default.

Richard Cooley, Rye, N. Y., defeated William T. Ylvisacker, Lawrenceville School (N. J.), 6—3, 6—2.

Burton Hellman, Dewitt Clinton H. S. (New York), defeated Ernest S. Alson, Poly Prep (Brooklyn), 6—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Robert Musil, Scarborough School, won from Magian Hull, Philadelphia, by default.

Miles Suchin, Irving Prep, defeated Edward M. Buttenheim, Taft School, 6—1, 6—2.

Junior First Round

Howard P. Mendel, Harvard, defeated Leo Tedesco, James Madison H. S. (Brooklyn), 6—3, 6—0.

Henry C. Van Rensselaer, Kent, defeated Stanley Brose, Benjamin Franklin H. S. (New York), 6—3, 6—4.

Sporting Around the Hub

Although another foot of snow is necessary to provide really safe skiing conditions on a majority of the big down-mountain runs, enough fell over the Christmas week end to create smooth running on the surface intermediate trails, mountain motor roads and open slopes in south-central New Hampshire and Vermont. It is estimated that more than 3000 sport-clad enthusiasts treked northward over Saturday and Sunday, many staying to practice Christianas and Telemarks through the entire week.

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Good runing is found on the lower part of the Wildcat trail and the Mount Washington motor road in Pinkham Notch, New Hampshire. The Sherburne trail is also available, although bumpy in spots, and the Glen House pasture slopes were crowded over the week end. Many other skiers flocked to the Dartmouth Open Slope Region, with the heaviest concentration coming at Woodstock, Vt.

♪ ♪ ♪

Walter Brown, general manager of the Boston Garden, and Hago Harrington, former pro hockey star, have done a grand job with the Boston Olympics. Harrington, the coach, seems headed for much success in that particular vocation. Brown, one of the country's outstanding young sports promoters, who is continually searching for new ideas and attractions, has long been strong for high-grade amateur hockey.

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From Cleveland comes the interesting news that Tris Speaker, the one-time star outfielder, names young Bob Feller as a possible 35-game winner for the 1938 Indians. Thirty-five games are plenty in any league, particularly the American, where the hitters are swinging at the well-known rabbit ball. But the sensational youngster has great possibilities, and if any pitcher is due to reach that mark, Bob may be the man.

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Archery enthusiasts will be interested to know that the fifty-eighth United States championship tournament of the National Archery Association is scheduled next year at the Golden Gate Park Stadium, San Francisco, Aug. 7 to 12. One of the local headliners in the bow and arrow pastime is Bobbie Goldrich of Newtonville, holder of the Canadian, eastern and national junior titles.

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The first western invasion in Boston University basketball history started today when a squad of nine Terriers left for Cleveland. They play Western Reserve varsity in that city tomorrow evening; Butler University at Indianapolis on Wednesday; DePauw at Greencastle, Ind., Friday evening; Evansville University at Evansville, Ind., Saturday, and Wayne University at Detroit on Monday, before returning to Boston Jan. 5.

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John "Blondy" Ryan, reserve infielder with the New York Giants, will be principal speaker at Wednesday's luncheon of The Rotary Club of Boston, scheduled for the Hotel Statler. A product of the sandlots in and around neighboring Lynn, Ryan is one of the "Hot Stove League's" most popular orators.

E. R.

Amateur Hockey Takes a Holiday On Local Rinks

All is quiet on the local amateur hockey front. Not until after New Year's does the puck start rolling again—and then in earnest. The outstanding games, beginning with the first week of 1938, bring two Canadian members of the International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League to Boston for contests with Harvard at the Garden.

University of Montreal, twice defeated so far this season in league competition, is scheduled to play Harvard on Jan. 6, while on Jan. 8, McGill University will be in town to match sticks with the Crimson skaters.

In the meantime, Harvard's hockey team will attempt to get in shape for these all-important league clashes by playing three games this week with New York amateur sixes. Coach Stubb's boys will play the strong Westchester Rangers at White Plains tomorrow night; Wednesday night the Crimson takes on the St. Nick's Hockey Club at Brooklyn; and on Thursday Harvard will wind up its tour with the Manhattan Arrows at Brooklyn.

Whether his boys win or lose, Coach Stubbs feels that the team will return home a better aggregation as a result of the week's play. In these three New York amateur sixes Harvard will find a high brand of competition, perhaps even better than that displayed by the Boston Olympics, a team which has handed Harvard its only defeat of the season, 5 to 4.

The Olympics, incidentally, do not play on home ice until Sunday, Jan. 9, when they meet St. Jacques, member of the Quebec Provincial Senior Hockey League, at the Boston Garden. On New Year's Night the local club travels to Princeton to meet the Tiger six. Having defeated both Harvard and Yale, the Olympics are out to down the third member of the Big Three.

The Olympics have yet to taste victory in the Provincial League. Last Saturday night, playing before an enthusiastic crowd of over 4000 fans, the Olympics gained a 5-to-5 tie with the Granby Red Sox. George Ford, former Harvard hockey captain, was the star of the game, scoring the tying goal in the last few minutes of the third period and sinking another early in the second period.

Twelve Football Squads Pointing To Bowl Battles

By the Associated Press

Twelve squads of college football players, remnants of October's hordes, headed today into the final five days of preparation for New Year's Day games. Some of the boys passed up single wings for turkey wings over the week-end, but all were back at work today or speeding to the scenes of the various games

Here are the latest developments from Pasadena to Miami:

Rose Bowl — Alabama, never beaten in the Rose Bowl, is favored over California lightly. Observers on the coast continued to marvel at the Crimson Tide's fighting spirit as shown in practice. The Tide had the day off yesterday, but was back at work today. California, after a week-end vacation, also returned to action.

Sugar Bowl—Santa Clara, after a final two and a half hours on the home field, set out for New Orleans and the game with Louisiana State. The Broncos reported improvement in the condition of Everett Fisher, injured fullback, and Bryce Brown, end. They will be able to play Saturday.

Cotton Bowl—The only handicapped member of Colorado University's squad, Ray Tomlinson, was back in uniform. He understudies Whizzer White, the Buffaloes' all-America back. Colorado went through a brief drill yesterday and Rice, after a three-day layoff, returns to the practice field today.

Orange Bowl—Auburn's squad of 36 started drills after a 10-day vacation. Coach Jack Meagher warned the players they could expect a scrimmage session Wednesday. All members of the squad took their football shoes home with them and worked out during the vacation.

Michigan State, journeying to Miami, scene of the game, by easy stages, arrived yesterday and will drill today. Charles Nelson and Frank Gaines, ends, were injured during the last drill at Gainesville, Fla.

Sun Bowl—West Virginia inaugurates secret practice with today's drill. The Mountaineers will stress offensive formation during the week's workout after a day off yesterday. Texas Tech, the Mountaineers' opponent, has been training steadily since renewing practice last week.

East-West—No rest for these boys. The West scrimmaged yesterday with Grant Stone, Stanford end, shifted from the right to the left flank, as the westerners will run most of their plays from an unbalanced single wing formation to the right. The easterners had a long scrum Saturday against a pickup team from Oakland.

Frank Kelly Again Named for Captain

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—For the third time in the seven years the team has been chosen, Frank R. Kelly of West Orange, N. J., is named captain of the all-American skeet shooting team. Kelly, in the lineup announced by Henry E. Ahlin of Boston, secretary of the National Skeet Shooting Association, took first place by only a narrow margin from S. Odis Walding of Los Angeles, winner of the national individual all-gauge championship.

Fifteen men in all were rated. The entire group, according to Ahlin, is the strongest array ever to win all-American brassards.

The national association also announced that the fourth annual national skeet shooting championships will be held at Tulsa, Okla., Aug. 30 to Sept. 2, 1938. The 1937 rankings:

First Team—Frank R. Kelly, West Orange, N. J., captain; S. Odis Walding, Los Angeles; Don Sperry, Flint, Mich.; Robert Stack, Los Angeles; Grant Ilseng, Los Angeles.

Second Team—Harry H. Fleischmann, Santa Monica, Calif.; George C. Deyoe, Washington, D. C.; Alexander Kerr, Beverly Hills, Calif.; Billy Clayton, Calvin, Okla.; Richard Shaughnessy, Dedham, Mass.

Honorable Mention—Jack Lindsay, Okmulgee, Okla.; Ed Williams, Redwood City, Calif.; C. E. Heath, Morris, Okla.; Dr. Charles W. Scranton, East Orange, N. J.; G. C. Parker Jr., Tulsa, Okla.

High Professional—H. F. Ehler, Dallas, Texas.

Highest-Ranking Women—Mrs. A. W. Walker, Washington, D. C., and Viola Siedhof, Wichita, Kans.

International-American Hockey

Standing

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Providence	8	4	6	36	31	20
Philadelphia	9	1	7	51	39	19
New Haven	3	4	10	27	43	10
Springfield	3	3	10	36	45	9

Western Division

Pittsburgh	9	3	4	36	33	21
Syracuse	9	3	5	56	46	21
Cleveland	7	6	6	39	44	20

Results Dec. 25

Philadelphia 9, Syracuse 4.
Cleveland 3, Springfield 1.
Pittsburgh 3, New Haven 1.

Results Dec. 26

Syracuse 4, New Haven 2.
Pittsburgh 4, Providence 2, overtime.

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—Football, at long last, will bring its season to an ending this week, with the various Bowl contests on the Pacific Coast and down south, as well as a charity contest, also on the Pacific Coast.

These post season games, though still popular where they are held, are becoming somewhat cut and dried, as spectacles, maybe, but hardly as conclusive struggles. It is hardly possible that a team which ended its regular season a month ago will be able to display the kind of football that its regular games furnished, and furthermore, the refusal of so many teams, especially in the east and among the conferences, to participate in them, takes some of the glamour out of the affair. Of course the Rose Bowl battle at Pasadena between California and Alabama should be a real battle, as both teams have definite skill and differing styles, and both are training hard for the New Year contest, but others, Sugar Bowls, Cotton Bowls, etc., are frankly imitations, and can hardly be classed as anything but exhibitions. In the case of the charity East vs. West contest, this is merely a junket for individual stars of the season to get a free excursion over the holidays, and little can be expected but individual performances.

Possibly the most interesting battle of the lot is the so-called Ice Bowl, up in Alaska, in which two made up teams will contest on a field of snow, that is unless an interfering chinook comes along, as one did during one of the practice sessions, and melted the surface, and carried it out to sea, forcing the team using it, to take to a more stable surface.

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In the interest over the results of the ranking, several important announcements in connection with the coming annual meeting of the United States Lawn Tennis Association were passed by. The first of these is the application of the new regulation adopted last year, permitting the officials to call the meeting at a far earlier date than had been previously permitted. Up to last year, the first Saturday in February was the definite date, but last year, the meeting decided that any time after the middle of January was permissible. It was also provided that they should also select the place of meeting, and the selection of Miami Beach seems to indicate that the U. S. L. T. A. is inclined to encourage the resorts in promoting winter tennis, as there will doubtless be some play in connection with the meeting, and the Florida city is also close to the various West Indian Islands which hold winter tournaments, and it is quite possible that many of the officials will indulge in side trips to Nassau, Bermuda, and other southern tournaments, which come soon after the new year, and used to interfere considerably with the holding of the meeting in February.

But even more important is the shift on the perennial question of spikes, as the officials have come out once more for the right of the referee in the grass tournaments to dictate whether spikes should be worn on any occasion, instead of leaving it entirely to the players as is the present practice. This will doubtless bring considerable debate, but the solons are inclined toward the change, and this generally settles the issue.

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The perennial racket and ball games have temporarily suspended their activities, over the holidays and neither squash tennis nor squash racquets will devote thmeselves to any extent until the Gold Racquets court tennis at Tuxedo, comes along on Jan. 1. The past week made little change in the standing of the two squash tennis team series which contested, but it made definitely certain that the Montclair Athletic Club team is the best of the lot, in Class A, headed as it is by the first two ranking players of the game, Harry F. Wolf, the national champion, and Philip T. Moore, No. 2, while the performance of William E. Coyle Jr., who abandoned squash racquets to take No. 3 place, has also been of great importance in the standing of the team. This week ended the first half of the 18-round series, with Montclair victorious over each of the other clubs, and Columbia University Club, Moore's former home, having the only real chance to overtake the New Jersey five. They are a round behind, but have defeated all the others, and their victory on Wednesday over their old rival New York Athletic Club, though by a single match margin, when Frank R. Hanson, the new Columbia leader, scored over young Frank A. Sieverman 3d to tip the scale, 3—2. In Class B starting its second half, City Athletic Club still clung to its slender lead but Columbia University Club was also victorious and is still only a round behind, with New York Athletic Club also close up. The standings:

Class A

Results Dec. 22

Montclair A. C. 5, Short Hills C. 0.
Columbia U. C. 3, New York A. C. 2.
Harvard Club 3, Princeton Club 2.
Yale Club 4, City Athletic Club 1.

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L
Montclair A. C.	8	0	32	8
Columbia U. C.	7	1	31	9
Princeton Club	5	3	22	18
New York A. C.	4	4	27	13
Short Hills Club	4	4	19	21
Crescent A. C.	3	5	14	26
City A. C.	2	6	12	28
Yale Club	2	6	12	29
Harvard Club	1	7	11	29

Class B

Results Dec. 20

City A. C. 3, Harvard Club 2.
Columbia U. C. 5, Yale Club 0.
Crescent A. C. 3, New York A. C. 2.
Princeton Club 4, Short Hills C. 1.

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L
City A. C.	7	1	29	11
Columbia U. C.	6	2	27	13
New York A. C.	5	3	28	14
Crescent A. C.	5	3	24	16
Harvard Club	4	4	23	17
Princeton Club	4	4	23	17
Yale Club	1	7	5	35
Short Hills Club	0	8	3	37

American Hockey Association

Results Dec. 25

Tulsa 6, Wichita 2.
Minneapolis 4, St. Paul 2.
St. Louis 2, Kansas City 1.

Results Dec. 26

Minneapolis 3, St. Paul 1.
St. Louis 3, Kansas City 2.
Tulsa 3, Wichita 1.

Amusements

BOSTON

Loaded with laughs! Tingling with tunes!
LILY PONS JACK OAKIE in Hitting a New High
with ERIC BLORE EDWARD EVERETT HORTON • John Hubbard • Edmonde Chevalier
RKO RADIO Picture
—2nd Feature—
JACKIE COOPER "BOY OF THE STREETS"
KEITH MEMORIAL

Shubert COPLEY Theatre
Stuart and Dartmouth Sts. HAN. 4520
OPENING TONIGHT—8:30
Limited Engagement of
ABBEY PLAYERS THEATRE DUBLIN
First Presentation for Entire Week
"THE FAR-OFF HILLS"
A Comedy by Lennox Robinson
Subsequent Repertory duly announced
POP. PRICES 55c TO $2.20
WED. AND SAT. MATS. 55c to $1.65
Seats on Sale Also—Wilbur Theatre

WILBUR—TONIGHT—8:30
—HOME FROM HER LONDON TRIUMPH—
THE INCOMPARABLE COMEDIENNE
CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD
IN THE NON-STOP LAUGH HIT
"LEANING ON LETTY"
New Year's Eve. $1.10, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30, $3.85. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 55c, $1.10, $1.65. Eves. 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20 $2.75, inc. tax. Seats now.

EXETER ST. THEATRE
Monday through Wednesday
Eddie Cantor and June Lang
"All Baba Goes to Town"
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First Time POPULAR PRICES
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in M-G-M's "THE FIREFLY"
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TONIGHT 8:15—TOMORROW 3
Soloist—GARBOUSOVA —Cello
Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA
Serge Koussevitzky CONDUCTOR
FRI., DEC. 31; SAT., JAN. 1
HELSINKI UNIVERSITY CHORUS

PLYMOUTH—TONIGHT—8:30
MILTON SHUBERT presents
In association with Ruth Selwyn
The HOUSEMASTER
IAN HAY'S NEW COMEDY
with FREDERICK LEISTER
Evgs. 55c-$2.75. POP. MATS. THURS. 55c to $1.10. SAT. MATS. 55c to $1.65, tax incl.
NEW YEAR'S EVE: $1.10 to $3.30
—SEATS NOW ON SALE—

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4500
Joan Crawford—Franchot Tone
"THE BRIDE WORE RED"
John Boles—Ida Lupino
"FIGHT FOR YOUR LADY"
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"LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY"
& WALT DISNEY CARTOONS

NEW YORK CITY
JOHN GOLDEN presents
GERTRUDE LAWRENCE in SUSAN AND GOD
A new comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
PLYMOUTH THEA., 45th St., W. of B'way
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:30

GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
THE STAR-WAGON
A new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
BURGESS MEREDITH • LILLIAN GISH
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40th St.
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

10TH WEEK! THE DARING ROMANTIC HIT! "Deeply moving, perfectly acted." George Arliss
Many Mansions
Alexander KIRKLAND—Flora CAMPBELL
44th St. Theatre, W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40
Lac. 4-4357. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:40. Best Seats $2

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Three Little Shops

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

There was once a hill with three caves in it; two were side by side and the other cave was a little further down. They were all fine caves, high roofed and dry, and in the first two caves a cat and a dog had their shops, and the third cave was empty. The cat and the dog had sold things for so long side by side that they had learned not to trouble one another.

The cat sold things that begin with c, like candy and china and clothes and comforters and cupcakes and cameras, and the dog sold things beginning with d, like dancing shoes and dynamite and desks and dictionaries, and whenever there was something that either might have sold, like chocolate doughnuts, they sat down in a friendly way and talked it over and decided which one should carry it, for they said: "There is room in this world for both of us."

So things went on very comfortably in the two shops on the hillside and everyone was satisfied, until one day the cat, who was very observing, came hurrying into the dog's shop very much out of breath, just as the dog was tying up a bottle of dye and some dates for Mrs. Chipmunk.

"Oh, dear; oh, dear," said the cat, "there's someone in the other shop."

A New Neighbor

The dog finished tying the string and broke it off across his paw in the way people who keep shops understand.

Then he said quietly:

"I wonder who it can be?" but Mrs. Chipmunk could see that he was disturbed.

"I don't know," said the cat, "but early this morning I saw a broom sweeping in the door and a dark figure behind it."

"Let's do nothing in a hurry," said the dog. "We'll wait until the business of the day is over and then we'll go down together to see our new neighbor, but I wouldn't worry about it if I were you."

Yet, as he said this, he looked very worried himself. The hill had been such a pleasant place with its two shops that so politely divided the business. Both the cat and the dog had often wondered what would happen if anyone should ever open up a third, newer shop, and attract the animals away from them. And now someone was doing it.

Just then, Mr. Bear poked his head into the door.

"Oh, Cat, here you are," he said. "I hoped I'd find you. I'd like some corn and cherries, please." Then he turned to the dog. "I'll be in later for the dill pickles."

That was the way it had always been. Friendly.

All day the cat and the dog served their customers, and their hearts grew heavier and heavier. At dusk they wearily swept their floors, and turned the keys in their locks, and scarcely speaking to each other walked down the hill together. No, there was no mistake. A new door was in the third cave, but there was no light of a candle shining through the cracks. Then they heard someone cough.

The cat began to wring her hands.

"Courage!" said the dog, and knocked.

A Very Unusual Shop

They could hear some one shuffling across the floor in carpet slippers, and at last the door opened. It was an owl who stood in the doorway. An owl! The hearts of the cat and dog sank lower still. Every one knew how clever owls were! They could *never* compete with an owl.

The owl stood looking at them from great shining eyes on each side of his little sharp nose.

"To what do I owe the honor of this call?" he asked at last in a higher voice than one would have expected.

"We are your neighbors in the shop on the hill," said the dog.

The owl waited.

"We want to know if you are going to open a shop?" asked the cat.

"Yes, I am," said the owl.

The hearts of the cat and the dog beat violently.

"What shall you keep?" they asked in a whisper.

"What do *you* keep?" the owl replied, still standing, high-shouldered and solid in his doorway.

And when they had told him he only said:

"Indeed."

The cat could bear it no longer.

"Do tell us, sir," she said again, "what you will sell in your shop."

The owl blinked.

"Oh, yes," he said, "what I shall keep? Well, my shop is to be very unusual. The only one like it in the world. I shall sell only zebras."

And then the owl asked to be excused, saying he had a mouse pie in the oven, and never invited the cat or the dog in. But they didn't care, they didn't care. Up the hill they went, singing.

A Symphony of Toys

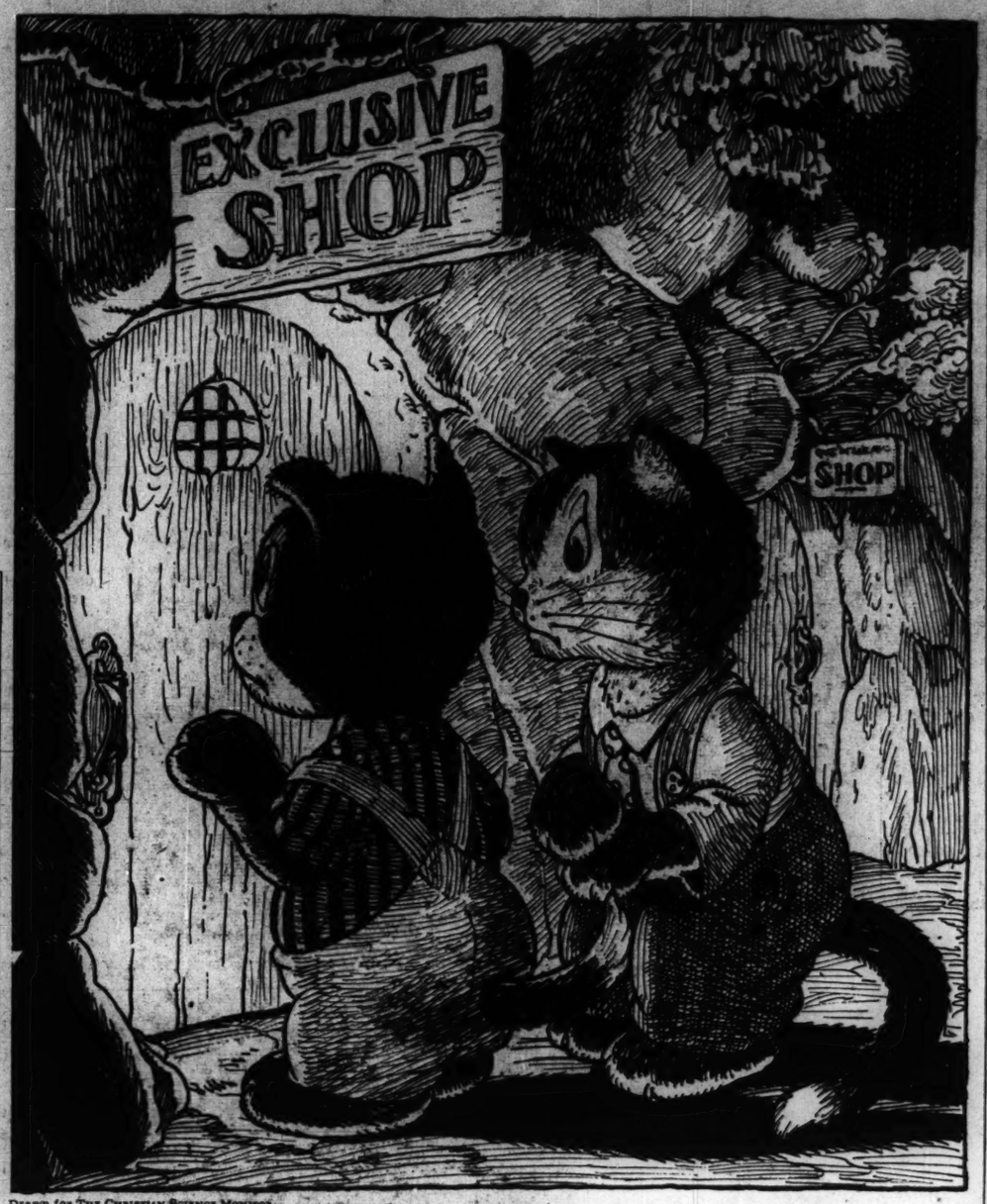
Children of half a dozen families in Portage, Michigan, who had to be coaxed to leave their play when it was time for piano practice, have found out that music study can be as entertaining as a game.

This came about through one of the mothers who found that her two small daughters never wanted to practice their scales. She bought some toy instruments and accompanied the children on the piano. This was real fun. They learned their rhythms and soon each child was eager to be the accompanist. That meant practice, which was happily done.

A toy symphony grew out of these music periods. Neighboring children caught the fun of it and were admitted to the group. So popular were the orchestral rehearsals during the summer vacation that when school time came and they were suspended the children clamored for them to continue.

Now they meet regularly after school for rehearsals.

The orchestra has eleven members and includes the following instruments: castanets and bells, tone blocks, cymbal, drum, jingle sticks, tambourine, triangle, Indian drum and marimbaphone besides the piano.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Courage!" Said the Dog, and Knocked—A Drawing by Maurice Day

Hoppity-Pops and the Flour Mill

By Dorothy Ann Lovell

Hoppity-Pops was wandering about the open fields that stretched away on the far side of the village when she met Martin, the Miller's son.

It was a cold day for wandering, but she had nothing special to do and nowhere special to go.

Martin was dressed in his Scout's uniform and ought to have been looking happy. But he wasn't.

"Hallo," he said, in a very dull sort of voice. "Have you lost something?"

Hoppity-Pops shook her head. "What are you doing?" she asked.

"Looking for something to write about," Martin replied. "But it's no good."

"To write about?" echoed Hoppity-Pops.

Martin perched himself on the top bar of the gate and Hoppity-Pops climbed up beside him.

"The new chap at the Manor—Lord Banks, you know—wants the Scouts to write a book about the village. He says we could find lots of interesting things to put in it if we tried, but we can't—at least I can't," and Martin kicked his heels despondently against the bars of the gate.

Hoppity-Pops looked across the field.

"Perhaps this isn't a very good place for writing things," she suggested.

"It's as good as anywhere else," said Martin. "I've walked all over the village, and all along the banks of the river, and all round by the woods, but you can't write about that."

He turned his head to the high land where the mill, with its fine old wooden sails, stood up bravely beyond the bare trees.

Unwelcome News

"We've got to leave these parts next Quarter," he said suddenly. "Lord Banks is going to pull the mill down and build a house there instead, and we shall have to go."

"Go!" said Hoppity-Pops, not able to believe it.

Martin nodded.

"It's his mill, not ours, you see," he explained. "It's really part of the Manor, and he wants the land."

"But Martin—" Hoppity-Pops began.

"It's no use saying anything," Martin broke in. "We shall have to clear out and start a bakery somewhere else, and do without a mill."

He jumped down from the gate and blew into his hands to warm them. "Come on," he said, "let's go back to the village."

So they walked through the fields until they came to the houses and the High Street, and after looking at the shops for a bit made their way to the lane, with the little house at the end looking very bright and green in the wintry sunlight.

It was just then that Hoppity-Pops thought of something.

"When our shed was being painted I found a book in a tiny cupboard in the wall," she said. "It was very old and dusty, but it had pictures in it. There was a funny one of the village, with the church and the bridge, and people in bonnets and great wide skirts walking about. It might tell you things for the Scouts' book, mightn't it?"

Martin looked interested.

"It's in the shed still," said Hoppity-Pops, leading the way through the little garden and opening the cupboard door. "Here it is, but it's awfully dirty."

An Important Find

Martin took the book into the garden and shook the leaves free of the dust that must have been accumulating for many, many years.

"Why, look here!" he said excitedly. "Here's a whole chapter on our mill, with a picture, too!"

He seated himself on the edge of the water-butt and began to read eagerly with Hoppity-Pops looking over his shoulder.

"My goodness!" he exclaimed. "Listen to this!" And he read aloud about an underground passage that connected the mill with the Manor, and about the important part the old mill had played in history, and of how, during the Civil Wars kings and princes had sought shelter there when fleeing the country.

"I say—" he began.

"Yes?" said Hoppity-Pops eagerly.

"If old Banks knew all this about the mill he might—"

"Of course he would!" broke in Hoppity-Pops.

"Let's show the book to Father," said Martin, and away they ran at top speed, down the lane, through the village, across the bridge, and so to the high land on which the mill stood.

The miller was loading his cart with sacks of flour when they arrived, breathless, in the yard, but as soon as he heard what Martin had to say, he dusted his white hands together, and forgetting all about the sacks, began to read the book himself.

"This is something worth knowing, and no mistake," he said. "Where did it come from did you say?"

"It was hidden in a cupboard in Hoppity-Pops' shed," said Martin. "No one knew it was there until the shed was painted. It's awfully valuable."

"It certainly is—to us," said the miller.

How the Mill Was Saved

At that moment the miller's wife called from the kitchen door that dinner was ready.

"Come along in, Hoppity-Pops," said the miller. "It's a good morning's work you've done, for sure, and you must be hungry. Does your mother know where you are?"

"She's working up at the farm today," said Hoppity-Pops, "and won't be home until the evening."

"That's all right then," said the miller.

So they all sat round the table and talked about the old place and the many strange things that had happened there.

Hoppity-Pops felt very excited, and Martin, who was longing to hunt for the secret passage, could hardly wait to finish his slice of apple pie.

As soon as the meal was over, the miller took the book round to the Manor, and Hoppity-Pops and Martin searched the mill from floor to cap. They could find nothing more exciting than an anxious spider that scuttled away in a hurry, and a small bat, hanging upside down among the rafters.

When the miller came back his face was as round and as cheery as the sun.

"It's all fixed up, and the mill's to stay put," he said, in a ringing voice. "And what's more, it's to have a brass tablet over the door to make it a historic relic, as you might say. His Lordship's all over himself reading about the kings and other royal folk as have been here, and Martin's to write it all up for the new book he's going to have printed. It's the best thing that's happened in a long day," and he mopped his brow with relief and satisfaction.

So that was how the little dusty book saved the mill, and how it came about that twice a week, as regular as clockwork, a bag of flour and a crusty loaf of new bread were left at the little house at the end of the lane as a thank offering.

A Boy and His Bear

(Founded on Fact)

"I think it might be a bear," said little James Meadows to himself as he sat watching something moving towards him through the trees opposite the construction camp where he lived with his father and mother.

As the animal came nearer, he saw that it was indeed a bear, but very young and small, far too small surely to be wandering alone. For the past three years James had dreamed of having a bear for a pet, and here was one walking right up to him!

Instantly James began to make up a "pretend" conversation between himself and his new friend.

"Please, sir," said the little black thing, "would you like a young, but honest, bear to live with you?"

"Yes, I would," answered James. "But where are your references?"

As the little bear had never heard of such things he growled doubtfully.

"They may be in the wash at home. I'll ask my mother. And, please sir, I don't want a big wage—just two jars of honey or sirup a week, and a winter holiday."

"I suppose you hibernate then?" asked James, who liked to use long words.

"No, sir, thank you, I just go to sleep. Will you have me; please, sir?"

On Condition

At that point James Meadows got up from his seat and ran to ask his parents if he could keep the little black bear, and when they said, "Yes, if you will look after him yourself," he danced for joy and hurried back to tell his new pet.

"What's your name?" asked James.

"Blackest," said the bear, "and I have three brothers—Black, Blacker and Very Black."

"Sensible names," agreed the boy, "and much nicer than Bruin."

From that minute he and his bear went everywhere together. Each morning James would brush his own hair and Blackest would lick his own fur, and then they would take their honey and sandwiches to the school. But when James went inside, the little bear sat on the doorstep. James imagined him humming bear lessons to himself something like this:

"They say twice two are four;
Perhaps they should be more!
I'd like four pots of honey
But I haven't any money."

When he got tired of sitting and humming on the step the bear would go for a walk by his blackest self and would talk to the animals and birds he met. But he was always back in time to go home with James Meadows.

After this had gone on for some time the weather grew cold, and still colder. The boy didn't notice it much because his mother made him wear a coat, and then a muffler as well. His bear, of course, had a fur coat already but he hadn't a muffler, so he couldn't get used to the change, and he didn't like it. One day his hum was sad and the next day, when James came out of school, no Blackest was there, and although he looked and whistled and called, nothing happened.

Not Even a Paw Mark

When he got home, and still couldn't find his very own bear, he said to Mr. and Mrs. Meadows, "He's hibernated—but he might have left an address!"

Meanwhile, in his hollow and comfortable tree trunk, Blackest must have been thinking, "I never said good-by, and thank you for a pleasant summer and autumn. I ought to get up and say it—I ought, I ought—"

At first James Meadows didn't worry about Blackest as he knew that the first spring day would make him yawn and stretch in his hiding-place, and that when it grew still warmer he would climb out and lick his shaggy self into a sleek bear again. But when he was told that he and his parents would have left the camp long before spring came he made them promise that, if he could find Blackest, they would take him, too, even if he were fast asleep.

So James looked here and there, and many times he passed close to Blackest's hollow tree without catching sight of the little curled-up bear.

At last his mother and father said, "Now, James, you really must stop looking and come with us!"

"All right," he answered, "but I know he'll be a sad bear when he wakes up and can't find me. May I come back in the spring for him?"

But although they let him do that there was not a paw-mark of the little animal anywhere. So for eighteen months the boy was in one place and his bear in another, both growing up as fast as they could and each missing the other.

Then one day James Meadows was standing outside another camp, some distance from the first, when he again saw a bear approaching, but much bigger than Blackest had been. He quickly slipped away and brought a jar of honey back with him, and as soon as the bear saw it he sat up and begged, purring with sudden joy.

"Blackest!" exclaimed the boy.

"Master!" the bear seemed to say. And then and there they promised never, never to lose one another again.

Paper Cutting Is Fun

By Alice Chauncey

I wonder how many of you have tried your hand at paper folding and cutting? It is great fun, and you do not have to be very artistic or experienced in order to produce quite lovely and amusing designs. Next time it rains, why not try and see what you can do.

You will need some white or black paper, a pair of very sharp scissors, and a pencil. Later on, when you understand about the different folds and the way to cut them, you can make combinations for yourself, using different colored papers. To start with, however, it is best to practice with old newspapers until your fingers begin to feel at home with the scissors.

There are three stages in paper cutting:

1. Folding the paper.
2. Drawing the design onto the folded paper.
3. Cutting out the design.

Each fold produces a different result, and it would be an interesting exercise to take a very simple design—a thistle, for instance—and to cut it out in a strip, a circle, and a square. This would give you an idea of the different folds and the type of results each would produce. The easiest fold is the "strip." Designs made with this fold are not as interesting as others because you can see what the design will be like before unfolding the paper. They are, however, the most useful, because, by placing several strips of the same pattern end to end, you can make quite a pretty frieze for your playroom wall.

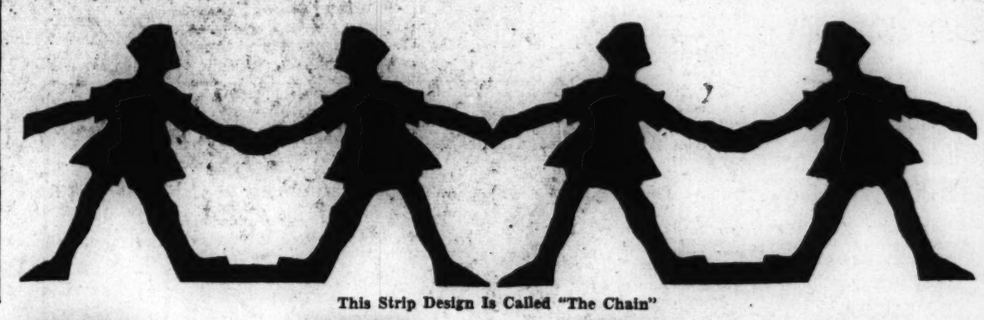
Let us begin by cutting a sheet of paper into strips 2 inches wide and 20 inches long. Then, having decided on a simple pattern about 1½ to 2 inches wide, let us draw or trace it onto one end of the strip. Then we must fold the rest of the paper backward and forward under this top piece until it is used up. Be neat in the folding, taking care that each piece is the same size as the top one, or your design will not be regular.

Now comes the exciting moment when we can cut round the edge of our design. One thing, however, is supremely important to remember. We must take care not to cut the folded edges completely away or the strip will become a series of separate pictures. Look at the illustrations and see where these joining places come. Some pictures are held together at the base, others at a leaf tip, ear or tail. Remember this when drawing your picture and leave a good joining point or two where the picture must not be cut.

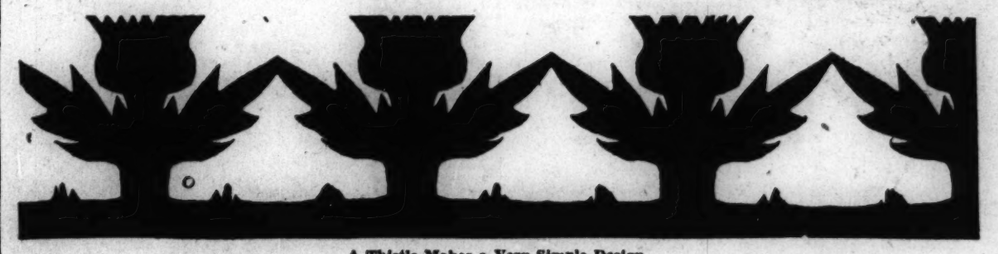
Begin with a simple design on a short length of paper until you understand how to cut and fold. When you have made a few successful trials you can launch forth into more complicated patterns.

A few simple strip designs are shown here, but you can invent many new ones for yourself.

We shall publish some more articles giving you other ideas for designs.



This Strip Design Is Called "The Chain"



A Thistle Makes a Very Simple Design

Swans Make a Lovely Frieze

The Doll of Long Ago

(In an Antique Shop)

She sat upon a cushion
With a prime and stately air,
A lonely little doll of long ago.
Among the painted china
And the jewels old and rare
She watched the Christmas shoppers come and go.

She looked so sad and lonely
As she sat waiting there,
With faded bow upon her flaxen head—
"A lonely little dolly needs lots of loving care,
I'll take you home to Dorris, dear," I said.
I washed her and I dressed her,
And I combed her tangled hair
And blessed her for the sorrows she had known.
And now this ancient dolly is the fairest of the fair,
And Dorris will adopt her as her own!

MABEL LIVINGSTONE

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The Home Forum

Study in Gray

THEY were brother and sister, so John the waiter told me. Otherwise, of course, I should not have known. And yet I grew quite familiar with them, since they breakfasted at the next table every morning for a week or ten days. Coming from a little town somewhere in the Midlands, they were making their annual autumn stay in London. And my hotel offered the perfect setting for them, with its slightly shabby, inconsequential, Victorian excellence.

I recognized him at once as a character from a Hugh Walpole novel of the English Lake Country. He was iron-haired and large-featured, looking as though he had been buffeted by many a harsh wind; his great shoulders, clad in rough gray tweed, stooped now over his stick when he followed his sister into the breakfast-room. She was shorter and rather fragile; she, too, leaned on a stick. It was more mannerism than necessity, or so it seemed to me. From head to foot, she was swathed in layer after layer of gray wool. A gray wool skirt, stiff and heavy; a lighter gray wool jersey, and over that a gray wool coat which matched the skirt. The collar of her gray jersey was round and high, so that literally it covered her pointed chin. Above it were gray eyes and thin gray cropped hair. The only touch of color was in her cheeks.

Generally I would be in the breakfast-room before them, intent upon French croissants and an ingenious little glass stand inside which burned a flame to keep things agreeably hot on a chilly morning. But I always looked up when I heard their sticks stumping along the passage. Other people noticed, too, especially the waiters who came scurrying because they well knew that expert attention would be required. The visitors' choice of breakfast was in no way remarkable: eggs and toast in a rack and tea. But, about the tea ceremony, there was something distinctly arresting.

The little gray sister poured her brother a brimming, steaming cup, and then she proceeded with calculation to pour herself two cups. The first time I saw it, I rubbed my eyes in the fancy that perhaps I was not properly awake. But it happened just so every time. One cup she would pull into place beside her plate, while the other waited at a respectful distance, so to speak, cooling perceptibly minute by minute. It still amuses me to conjecture what reasoning caused this procedure. Did she prefer her tea cold? Did she object to prolonging the steeping process? It might have been as simple as that. Dr. Watson would have known.

* * *

THE MEAL FINISHED, they would leave the room together, but in a few minutes the sister would be back. I used to dally over The Times, folding and unfolding its vast width painstakingly, while I watched developments over the top. This time she would have her hat on, a soft gray felt pulled well down to the level of her gray eyes. Advancing into the room, she would jerk out a chair from beneath an empty table, seat herself and summon the head waiter. He, in his turn, would call one of the under waiters who moved hastily towards the kitchen, presently to return with the coming luncheon and dinner menus. Then the various items would be read off while the little gray woman frowned more and more. Nothing, it seemed, really pleased her; and she would end by ordering altogether special things for her brother and herself.

"Luncheon is to be ready at 1:15," she would say. "We shall be going out at two o'clock sharp. Yes, some fried sole, I think, is best; and potatoes, and of course a little cabbage or sprouts. For the sweet—I prefer an apple tart."

To the best of my observation, she ordered that apple tart every day and she always followed the order by the same sharp injunction: "Tell them not to put any water with the apples. Apples have their own juice." With that she would rise abruptly and go away to join her brother before the fire in the lounge. The head waiter behaved perfectly. Never once did he smile over the repetitious fried sole and apple pudding; he merely assured her that all would be ready at the appointed hour.

* * *

EVERY AUTUMN THEY stay at the little Victorian hotel, where there are still heavy net curtains looped across the bedroom windows so that it is practically impossible to see out. Every autumn, I have no doubt, their habits and their menus are identical. A brave and provocative pair— My breakfasts were dull indeed, after they had gone back to their home in the Provinces.

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

Morning

IN a place of stillness, in the early sun,
I stand as quiet as the world around.
I see the purply richness of the earth
and hear the tiny sounds of worm and leaf
that scarcely break the silence, and I feel
the faint and windless damp upon the air.
The wet wood-smell, the clean transparency
of grass blades in the sun, the complex touch
of treebark,—these I find; but even these
are not enough this morning, and I strain
against the little spectrum's edge, against
the narrow ways that I have had for knowing.
Taut with expectancy I search along
the farthest borders of perception, where
the small sounds fade to silence and the pale
tints blur into a gray monotony,
until my very searching seems to push
the hemming margins of my senses back.

I lift my hand up through the morning air.
It is as if I stripped a clumsy glove
from groping fingers, the better to touch and feel
an unknown surface. The air on my hand is fine,
and of a texture tremblingly alive.
Sun is sweet on my lips; light enters my eyes
at a new clean angle,—precise and sharper light
that separates the hundred moving colors
upon the leaves. I catch the rhythm, the breath
of the laboring earth at my feet, and the grassy smell.
The senses, running past their little grooves,
meet and almost merge. I cannot tell
whether this or that is felt or heard
or seen; impartially I breathe it in.

But I am slow to grasp and understand
this free new language,—and I do not keep
remembrance of the lilting sounds beyond
a scale which long has been my only music.
Later the glinting colors will dance away.
I look on them now, knowing this is a rapture
Not easy for the memory to recapture.

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING

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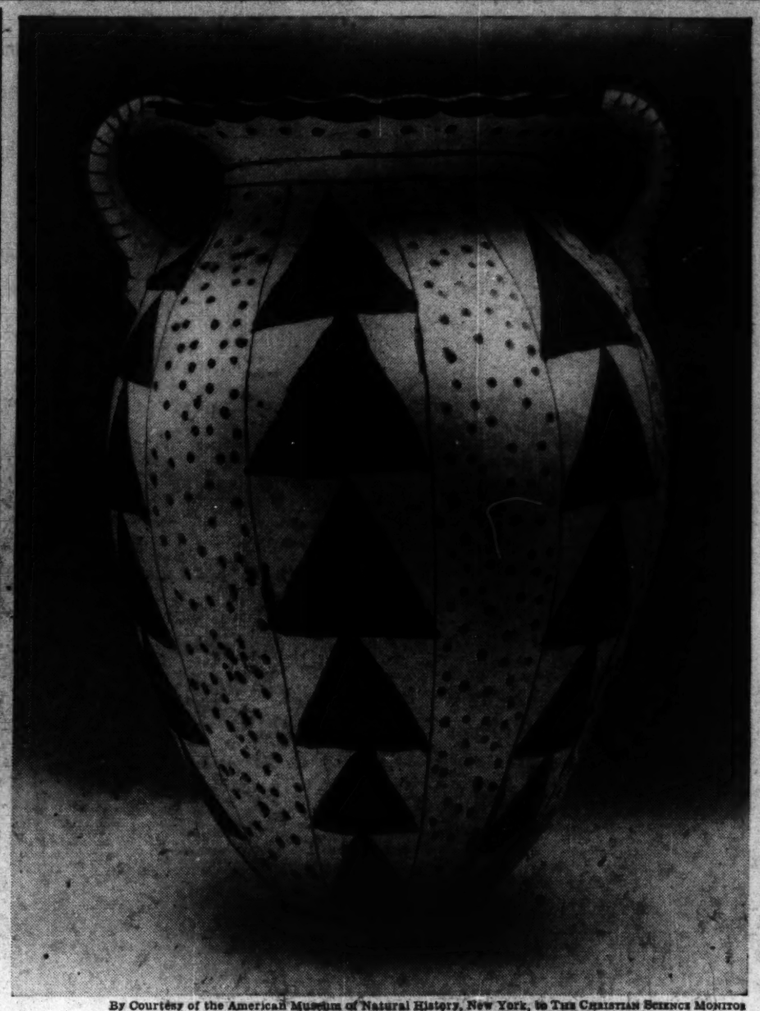

By Courtesy of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A PAPAGO POTTERY VASE: *Modern American Indian*

AT FIRST glance this Papago pottery is somewhat baffling, recalling, as it does, the bright and naïve decoration of any primitive group. It was obtained from the Papago Indians in about 1910 at the Papago reservation, a few miles southwest of Tucson, Arizona. This tribe is a branch of the Pima linguistic stock which inhabits southwestern Arizona and ranges south for over eight hundred miles.

We are told that the vase pattern resembles the basketry of the neighboring Apaches, but the handles are apparently an imitation of white man's pottery. The triangle motifs may have been copied from old Pueblo pottery, such as that found at Pueblo Bonito in New Mexico, where it dates back to about the year 1000 A. D.

Whoever has studied pottery through the ages has found these elementary motifs of design—triangles, parallel lines, dots—at many centers of handicraft throughout the world. The material, shape and color tend to induce these motifs in the mind of the decorator, and he manipulates them in the manner which best suits his temperament.

Window Reflections

WHO can doubt that, when men first made windows, their only thought was of the light which they were letting into places otherwise dark? And that, surely, was motive enough. The inventor of fenestration ranks, as a benefactor to his fellows, with Prometheus, the fire-giver.

Yet, since curiosity is one of the primal causes of man's growth, it cannot have been long before, to that original use of windows, another was added. If light came in at them, men might look out of them—to see what they should see. And men have been looking out of windows ever since.

It is, indeed, for most of us one of the pleasantest ways of passing the time; at once an occupation of idleness and a lure to it. Nor, to those "for whom the visible world exists," does what there is to see through glass or open casement so very greatly matter.

* * *

PREFERENCES, OF COURSE, there naturally are. To one man, or to one mood, the crowded market-place may most appeal; to another, a quiet garden or a meadow of browsing cattle. A town—such a steep-roofed, pinnacled town as Dürer drew—a plain, a river, and a distant hill—those indeed are delectable things to find before one's eyes when one rises in the morning. But it is easy to be content with much less. It is easy to be content with very little if the eye of imagination be brought to the aid of physical vision.

Even a blank wall may then have its possibilities of interest and entertainment. For did not the great Leonardo say that "if you look at a wall spotted with various stains or with a mixture of different kinds of stones . . . you will be able to see in it a resemblance to various different landscapes adorned with mountains, rivers, rocks, trees, plains, wide valleys and groups of hills. . . . With such walls and blends of different stones it comes about as it does with the sound of bells, in whose clanging you may discover every name and word that you can imagine."

Those are the words of a painter to painters, but the seeing eye may be cultivated with no thought of the brush.

* * *

THE WINDOW WHICH prompted this random writing, however, opens on no blank wall, but on what might justly be called its very antithesis. For it looks across the plain of the sea to the farthest horizon that the curve of the globe allows. And the wind, which so often assails it, blows uninterrupted from the Urals, across all storied Europe. There, if a stimulant to the imagination be needed, is stimulant indeed.

But it is not needed. The sea is enough. Tossed and broken and white-crested, strewn with myriad reflected fragments of the sun, a sheet of ethereal silver (it is rarely blue on that coast), somberly brown beneath the thundercloud, it is always, even when empty, enthralling to watch. And it is never empty for long. It is a highway for many ships. Liners pass in the far distance. The pleasure-steamer from Yarmouth and the butter-boat from Denmark are punctual in their appearances. The trawlers are strung out in line and sometimes, still, the beautiful old smacks with their russet sails. The white sails of yachts and the swift white bodies of motor-launches come and go. Sometimes—a special excitement—quite close to the shore the shining ebony form of a porpoise—or is it a dolphin?—emerges and submerges in rhythmic progression.

And above the waters there is nearly always something to see. The gulls curve past, when they are not at rest by the sea's edge or on its waves. The lovely terns materialize—or hardly materialize—out of nowhere, flash and swoop and are gone again. A cormorant drives by, unswerving from the line of its goal, or, further out, as black and even swifter, a string of scoters. What looks like a fine cloud of smoke appears above the horizon, and you know that the ducks in their legions are out on an excursion.

* * *

THAT IS A WINDOW in a thousand. I return to it often in memory, and as often as may be in fact. Yet as I write by a window which looks upon a suburban street, across to a row of flats which are no masterpieces of architecture, I find it hard to keep my eyes upon my paper. There is a potent virtue in windows.

FRANCIS BICKLEY

Approach

CRISP, white,
Blue-shadowed snow
Between me and bright peaks;
Toward them I go—softly—on foot—
Through snow.

MARJORIE FAIRBANKS HOLT

Christmas Trees in Poland

CHRISTMAS without a Christmas tree is hardly to be thought of in Poland. Three weeks before, carloads of young fir trees from the great private forests to the north and north-east of the capital begin to arrive in Warsaw. The squares and open places are soon transformed into miniature woodlands, where no small pleasure is afforded city dwellers and their excited children who, as prospective customers, wander through the fragrant aisles.

* * *

THE DECEMBER DAYS are very short and very gray. At four o'clock it is quite dark. If there is snow and a full moon, think how enchanting these make-believe forests can be, and wonder not that every child would take a bit of them home and that so many of them do.

But winter resort attractions, that are rapidly increasing, and compact city apartments have wrought some change. While the patriarchal character of life still dominates in the country celebration, where the children and grandchildren return to gather round the parental board and tree, in the city the florist is now no insignificant competitor with the Christmas-tree markets. He offers an artistic dwarf tree decorated with "gold" and "silver" and "snow," perhaps with gilded or silvered cones, and tiny candles, the whole topped, like its giant brothers, with a star. It is so much less trouble to order the florist to send up one of these than it is to buy a tree in the market, load it into a droshky, set it up in the room, shape it and decorate it. And there is likewise much less merrymaking. There is loss as well as gain.

* * *

AND THAT BRINGS up the question of decorations. In earlier days the Poles used those mentioned above, later adding the glittering, many-colored balls of Germany's trees. Now these latter are falling out of favor and the Polish trees are much more simply decorated.

The Polish decorations are made chiefly by the elementary-school children, who work in groups after school hours, under supervision, in the production of the fragile articles for whose sale the teachers or parents make arrangements with the shopkeepers. Of feathers and eggshells, cardboard, paper, bits of wire and such unlikely materials, these children with imagination and clever fingers take delight in turning out lovely, fantastic and amusing baskets, birds, animals, and human figures.

As for toys, they come mainly from the hands of adult workers in home workshops, of which there are many. There is, we are told, only one real toy factory in Warsaw. A month's time is all that is required to prepare for the Christmas toy trade. In these years present-giving has taken a very practical turn and articles of clothing and things in daily use are much more sought after than toys.

* * *

DURING THE TWO weeks preceding Christmas the Warsaw streets are in holiday dress. The fir trees furnish the background for the shining gold and silver and the baubles in the open booths that line the sidewalks near them, for the heaped-up baskets of golden oranges and tangerines and red apples of the fruit sellers, for the booted and coated and bundled market folk—shawled or fur-capped as sex demands. And it is all for the Christmas tree—for the Christmas tree.

A. C.

די טעג נאך קריסטמעס

(איבערזעצט פאר דעם „קריסטען מאניטאר")

פיליפס ברוקס, אין זיין שטארק בעליבטער פּאעמע, וועלכע פאנגט זיך אן מיט דיזע ווערטער, ד קלינע שטעדטל פון בית לחם," רעדט פון דעם וואהרען גיסט פון קריסטמעס (דעם יום-טוב לכבוד יעזוסקס געבורט-טאג):

„ווי שטיל און רוהיג, ווי שטיל און רוהיג,
די וואונדערליכע מתנה ווערט געגעבען!
אזוי שיינקט גאט צו מענשליכע הערצער
די ברכות פון זיין הימעל."

דיזע ווערטער זיינען א בעתילפליכען און בעגייסטערענדען צוגאנג צו האלטען נים נור אויף דעם טאג נאך קריסטמעס, נאר אויך פאר אלע טעג אין יאהר.

אך, ווי ליבליך איז דאס געזעהל פון זיסקייט, ברודערליכקייט, און אלגעמיינע גוטמיטיגקייט, וועלכע די קריסטמעס צייט ברייגט פאהר דאן פאנגען אן די מענשען צו טראכטען פון די ארימע, און פון זייערע אייגענע קרובים, וועמען זיי האבען פיליכט פערגעסטען. און אייניגע קעמפט מיטין צווייטיגען אין זיין פּאראלאנג ארויסצוזוכען דעם נעהסטען מיטל פון פרייד צו פיליען פון דער וועלט קלינגען די גלעקער מיט פרייד אין דיזען וויינהאכטס-צוועלף. און פּראקטישער די ליבע פון גאט, מיט וועלכע דער קריסטמעס מאכט די וועלט בעקאנט, אין גאנץ פאסטען קליינגען זיך צוזויף גרופּעס אין וויינהאכטס-זינגער. וועלכע גיהען פון הויז צו הויז, זינגענדיג די אמעליכע לידער וועלכע רופען ארויס די פרייד פון דער קריסטמעס צייט. אפילו מאדערנע קאמערציעלע געשעפטען, וועלכע מאכען א פּראפיט פון דיזען יום-טוב, ווערען מאנדערנעשפּרייט מיט א מין וואהלמיטגיקייט, וואס בעדעקט זייערע קראמען נים נור מיט שמערבילקער (האלי) נאר אויך מיט א ליכטיגע שטימונג פון אויסגאס-מוט מיט פרייגדליכע וועכער, וואס ווערען אויס-געטיישן צווישען פערקויפער און קויפער.

נאהע אפּם אבער, מאכט אן דער נאכדענקער, אויף דעם טאג נאך קריסטמעס, צו בעטראכטען מיט וואס פאר א שנעלקיים עס האט זיך אלעס געענדיגט. א מאנאט פון צוגרייטונג האט זיך געענדיגט אין א טאג פון וסטיג-קיים און פּראקטיקקייט. און נאכער איז דער טאג באלד פערגעסען געוואָרען. א צאהל אהן א טאג האבען נאר נים נעהאט קיין קריסטמעס פּייערונג, אהוך דעם וואס דער בעל-צדקה האט זיי געשאנקען. און אויניגע האבען נאר נים נעהאט קיין קריסטמעס שמחת, איז דען נים אן אמתיקער קריסטמעס ווי דיזע, א קריסטמעס וואס זאל אויסלישקן גליק און צופרידענהיים, און אין דער זעלבער צייט ארויסברייגגען דיערהאפּטיגע ברכות?

קריסטוס יעזוס האט אנגעוויזען אז עס איז מעגליך דאס היים צו דעם קריסטמעס, וואס מיינט גיסטיגע זעהנזוכט, א זעהנזוכט וואס קאנען זיך אויס אין גלויבען און צדקה, קען יעדער טאג זיין א טאג אין וועלכען מיר קענען נעבען. גלויבען. העלפען, און זיך מיטלען מיט אנדערע. דיזע זאכען האבען עס אליין עטהאלן. און צו זיינע נאכ-פאלגער האט ער נעזאגט (יאהאן 14:12). „דער וואס גלויבט אן מיר, וועט אויך טהאן די ווערק וואס איך טהו." יעזוס האט נעהאלטען מענשען מיט דעם וואס ער האט זיי גלויבען אז נאם איז אין דעם נע-שאלם פון א מענש, נעניסען מיר אלס די מענשליכע ראסע, שעלעק און וויכטיג רעזולטאטען. וויייל דורך אזא קנעכטס האם זיי זיך אויסגעלערנט. און דאס גלויבט כח האם זי אנדערע אויסגעלערנט. וויי אזוי צו הויליגן קראנקהייטען. וועלכע מען האם פערשעער עס וואהר-נעמען אזוי אז נעניסען א גלויקליכערען לעבען.

דער וואס וואלט וועלען בעקומען אינפארמאציאן וועגען קריסטען סייענס לימפאראטור, וואס וועלט אריינ-נעבען אין דער אידישער שפּראך, זאל שרייבען אן מא-כען זיין פּראבאנג בעקאנט צו דער קריסטען סייענס פּאבליישונג סאסייטי, באסטאן, מאסאטשוסעטס, י. ס. א. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

The Days After Christmas

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PHILLIPS BROOKS, in his well-loved poem beginning, "O little town of Bethlehem," speaks of the true spirit of Christmas:

"How silently, how silently,
The wondrous gift is given!
So God imparts to human hearts
The blessings of His heaven."

For the day after Christmas, and for every succeeding day, this is a helpful and inspiring thought.

How lovely is the feeling of sweetness, brotherliness, and universal good will which comes at the Christmas season! Then people think of the poor, and of their own kindred whom they may have forgotten, and loved ones vie with one another to do kindnesses. On Christmas Eve, in many parts of the world, joyously ringing bells proclaim the love of God which the Christ makes known. And often gay groups of carolers go from house to house singing the olden songs which proclaim the gladness of the times. Even the modern commercialism attendant upon the holiday is diffused with a sort of benevolence, which not only bedecks the shops with holly, but also brightens them with smiles and pleasant words between salesman and customer.

Not infrequently, however, the thoughtful person, on the day after Christmas, finds himself contemplating the suddenness with which all this seems to end. A month of preparation has culminated for many people in a day of busy hilarity, and then it is over and forgotten. Uncounted more have had no Christmas celebration other than what the philanthropist has furnished them. More have had none at all. Is there not a truer Christmas than this, a Christmas which could include happiness and at the same time bring permanent blessings?

Christ Jesus proved that there is. He showed that by allegiance to the Christ, which means spiritual vision, resulting in faith and charity, every day can be a day of giving, of loving, of sharing, and of helping. These things he did himself, and to his followers he said (John 14:12), "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also." Jesus helped his fellow men by teaching them to look to God as the Father of all, and to behold the truth of being. He saw man as he really is, the likeness of the Father. He lifted up the Christ-idea, revealing perfect God and perfect man, and proved that it is practical.

This is the true faith and charity which can be practiced every day by anyone, through understanding the truth of being which in 1866 Mary Baker Eddy discovered and disclosed to the world as Christian Science. It was no human theory of her own that she taught, but rather the practical Christianity which Jesus established and proved in his own works. Mrs. Eddy found that true knowledge, or Science, is the knowledge of God as Spirit, Life, the divine Principle, or source, of all reality. She learned that the opposite of God, Life, so-called material life, is but a false sense, which gives way before the prayerful recognition of the truth of being. She proved that to see man as Godlike, rather than to believe in God as manlike, has immediate and vital consequences for the human race, because by means of this knowledge she was enabled to heal, and to teach others to heal, diseases considered incurable, to destroy sin, and to realize a more abundant life.

He who seeks to follow the master Christian, according to the light that Christian Science throws upon his sublime career, finds a larger expression of usefulness than he has ever known before. Why? Because he learns to discern the fundamentally mental needs of humanity, and through prayer, or spiritual thinking, to experience their fulfillment. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy says (p. 494), "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need," and when anyone begins to know God as Love, he begins to prove that statement, so gloriously fraught with universal blessings. He then becomes a true philanthropist. No longer limited to material means for being helpful, he finds wonderfully practical ways of helping, cheering, encouraging his fellows. And for himself he proves that "it is more blessed to give than to receive."

An old saying is that "charity begins at home." Christian Science urges men to seek the understanding of God within themselves, for then they will be spontaneous in their ability to help others. Mrs. Eddy has said (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, pp. 259, 260): "Christmas respects the Christ too much to submerge itself in merely temporary means and ends. It represents the eternal informing Soul recognized only in harmony, in the beauty and bounty of Life everlasting,—in the truth that is Life, the Life that heals and saves mankind."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

Waves

AS LIGHT as cat-feet on the shore,
White waves walk softly. Long before
They come again, the sun's bright hand
Has swept their cool prints from the sand.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1937 **

Anti-Racing Drive Launched by Two Great R. I. Groups

Churches and Grange in Campaign to End Pari-Mutuel Betting Law

Campaign Goal Is Referendum

State-Wide Education on Evils of Gambling Is Plan of Organizers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 27—The greatest campaign yet staged in Rhode Island to end legalized horse racing and pari-mutuel betting at the Narragansett Racing Association Track in Pawtucket was launched today by the two major social welfare agencies of the Protestant churches and the Rhode Island State Grange.

The announcement of the campaign came from the Rev. James V. Claypool, who will have charge of the activities of the social service committee of the Council of Churches of Rhode Island. It precedes by two days a special meeting of the directors of the racing association, at which steps will be taken to force the resignation of Walter E. O'Hara as president and general manager of the track.

Whether O'Hara continues to head the racing association or not, the ministers and a special laymen's committee, together with business men and Grangers, intend to start immediately a state-wide education campaign, which will be directed from the platform and the pulpit.

The purpose of the campaign will be to have a referendum on horse racing and legal betting placed on the ballot at the next election in November.

Largest Unit

The largest crusading unit will be the Interdenominational Commission on Social Action headed by the Rev. Arthur E. Wilson of Providence. This organization includes members of more than 200 churches of Protestant denominations in the State. The other organization, the Council of Churches of Rhode Island, represents the parishioners of 100 churches, Mr. Claypool said.

Although many of the clergymen have advocated asking the General Assembly to provide for the calling of a special election to consider the outlawing of the betting races, Mr. Claypool said last night that the majority were in favor of a plan to have the election next November.

Two reasons were given:

First, the clergymen desired to save the State the $25,000 which would be the minimum cost of the special election.

Second, the three units desired to have sufficient time to properly educate Rhode Islanders to the evils of legal betting and "other forms of gambling" so that they will have more than sufficient support for the referendum.

Referendum Plans

The resolution providing for the referendum will be presented shortly after the General Assembly meets next week. The meetings at which th plans to end horse racing were made were held in secret, it was learned, and little publicity was given out by the clergymen for fear that it might interfere with the plans of Governor Quinn who was described as "acting in the right direction."

Raymond J. McMahon, secretary of the racing association, announced the directors' meeting for Wednesday, but failed to make known the business which would be discussed. From an authoritative source, it was learned that the directors would call a special meeting of the stockholders to force the removal of Mr. O'Hara, providing he fails to present his resignation within the two weeks allotted him by the directors.

Mr. O'Hara, however, has indicated that he will fight the decision of the board and has begun a policy of "firing" high paid workers of the track, including William E. Ames, publicity director. A source close to the directors said that in view of the statement of Mr. O'Hara that he will continue to serve in his

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

© Bachrach

The Rev. James V. Claypool
One of Leaders in Churches' Drive on Rhode Island Race Tracks

Prosperous Year In Cotton Textiles Seen by Institute

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, predicted today that 1938 would be a year of "returning prosperity, gradually rising prices and establishment of a firmer basis of operation in the industry."

"The foundation for greatly increased consumer buying definitely was laid this year," he declared.

Mr. Murchison said he believed the "present downward trend in business" probably would be halted in a short time.

"Most factors which had a destructive effect this year on our industry," he asserted, "have been taken out of the picture. We look forward to a year with the least degree of interference from legislation we have had in many years."

Four factors, he said, had been removed as "handicaps" to the industry during 1937. He listed them as:

1. House action in sending the wage-hour bill back to committee;
2. "Removal of the threat of processing taxes;"
3. Indication that the undistributed surplus profits tax would be modified;
4. Elimination of the threat of wholesale labor disturbances.

Voluntary Standards

The cotton textile industry, Mr. Murchison declared, "is more determined than ever to maintain voluntary wage and hour standards and appears more determined to prevent the ruinous growth of the third shift."

"If we can maintain international peace," he added, "we have every reason to expect a greater year ahead."

Mr. Murchison, whose organization represents about 80 per cent of the cotton textile industry, said "the outlook for raw cotton prices has been made more certain through

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

$72,000,000 Due Needy In New England

Jobless to Register for Social Security Pay on Jan. 3

$5 Minimum Set

Ready to unleash a $72,000,000 employee and employer-built fund to tide thousands of workers over periods of unemployment, the six New England states were preparing today for the Jan. 3 registration activity which will shift into full operation the unemployment compensation section of the federal social security program.

On Jan. 24, after a two-weeks waiting period, Connecticut, Maine and Rhode Island will start payments to jobless who register on Jan. 3 and for whom work has not been found.

In Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire payments will begin on Jan. 31, after a three-weeks waiting period.

Weekly Benefits

The weekly benefits range from $5 to $15, based upon the weekly wage of the unemployed person. In Connecticut the minimum weekly payment is $7.50. In Rhode Island the minimum is $7.50 or three-fourths of the weekly wage. The Massachusetts minimum is $5 weekly, while in New Hampshire, Maine and Vermont it is $5 or three-fourths of the weekly wage, whichever is lower. In all states the maximum is $15 a week.

Of the $72,000,000 fund already available for benefits to jobless New Englanders who have built up a social security account, Massachusetts workers have built up the major portion, $40,100,000, according to Federal Social Security Board estimates. Connecticut's $15,000,000 total is the second largest. Rhode Island workers and employers have established a $7,900,000 fund, while New Hampshire's total is $4,200,000, Maine's is $3,500,000, and Vermont's is $1,300,000.

The $72,000,000 New England fund is part of the $44,000,000 total piled up by 22 states and the District of Columbia through unemployment insurance contributions during the past year. The total fund covers 11,565,000 workers, it is estimated.

Procedure for Jobless

Under unemployment compensation laws, an unemployed person covered by the act must register immediately upon losing his position. At that time the jobless person must register for possible employment and make his application for unemployment benefits.

In Massachusetts the State Public Works Building, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, and 48 armories throughout the State will be used to care for the registration rush on Jan. 3. After the first tide of applicants, the State Unemployment Compensation Commission under Judge Emil E. Fuchs, chairman, will shift registration activities to 46 branch offices of the commission which are deemed too small to care for the first rush. The registration quarters will be manned by 400 workers who have attended a six-weeks training course in preparation for the work.

Judge Fuchs has estimated that Massachusetts' unemployed will receive between $5,000,000 and $8,000,000 during 1938, the first year of unemployment compensation.

Judge Fuchs also estimates that approximately $60,000,000 will be contributed to the fund by workers and employers during 1938, to build up financial protection for 1939.

Massachusetts is one of several

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Dever to Take Definite Action in Revere Cleanup

In Boston Today

Action Awaits 1938 Legislature

Attorney General Paul A. Dever said today that he would take "definite action" in the clean-up of Revere "shortly after the Legislature opens" next month.

Asked what that action would be, Mr. Dever replied that he could not disclose it at this time.

In his investigation of racketeering and gambling conditions in the North Shore city, the Attorney General previously has said he would ask the Legislature to oust Mayor James M. O'Brien of Revere and to give to the Attorney General sweeping inquisitorial powers now held by grand juries.

Mr. Dever also said today that he has received almost daily anonymous letters regarding Revere conditions, including some signed "The Vigilantes." One of the latter asked him to prosecute the Revere police.

No witnesses were called in the Revere inquiry today, the Attorney General said, but some probably will be interviewed tomorrow.

Auto Registering Increase Shown

To the time of the close of business on the day before the holiday, 44,000 more 1938 registration plates were issued than in the same period a year ago, Charles R. Gilley, chief clerk of the Registry of Motor Vehicles, announced today.

The total Friday night stood at 350,145 plates issued, compared to 306,075 last year on the eve of the last week rush.

The Boston office reported a 6000 increase; 20 branch offices, a 19,000 increase, and the mailing department, an increase of 18,000.

The registry figures show an increase over the 30,000 jump of 1937 over 1936, and also that the public is co-operating in getting its plates early, Mr. Gilley said.

Mr. Gilley offered the suggestion that his office can serve the public in two or three minutes on each application now, but that by the end of the week it will take an hour to get plates before the New Year deadline.

Reassessing Plan Adopted by Quincy

The small homeowner is to have his inning in Quincy.

The City Council, following the receipt of the report advocating greater equality in property assessments, today instructed the assessors to inaugurate a program to reassess all residential property during the next few years.

The report which has started this downward revision came from a subcommittee of the council which discovered "residential property, including small homes, are greatly over-assessed, and little relief is available the small homeowner through appeals to the State because of involved costs."

The report was submitted by Councilor Avery W. Gilkerson, chairman of the reassessment committee. He declared business men and large property owners have been able to secure relief from high assessments by means of abatements from the assessors and through appeals to the State Board of Tax Appeals.

Councilor Neil A. McDonald objected to the adoption of the order. He contended all property in the city, including industrial, and that of the granite industry, was overassessed and domestic property should not be singled out for special treatment.

"If all the burden is placed on industry it will move out of the city leaving the entire burden on the homeowner," he said.

Harbor Channel Blasting Awarded

Two contracts have been awarded by Uncle Sam for blasting out a ledge in the main ship channel of Boston harbor and in the Mystic River, it was announced today by the United States Army Engineers at Boston. Work on both projects is expected to start about Feb. 1.

The M. A. Breymann Dredging Co., the lowest of three bidders, was awarded the contract for work in the main ship channel. Their bid was $680,071. The Bay State Dredging and Contracting Co. was awarded the contract for work in Mystic River for approximately $50,700.

Work in the main ship channel will be located between a point opposite the South Boston drydock and a point midway between Spectacle Island and Castle Island. This involves the removal of an estimated 21,220 cubic yards of ledge rock and 43,050 cubic yards of other material. It is part of the project to make a 40-foot deep main channel in Boston harbor which has been under way for about two years. Probably it will take another two years before the project is completed. The estimated cost in all is $5,000,000.

The Mystic River project involves the removal of about 1875 cubic yards of ledge rock and 7400 cubic yards of other material. This ledge is about 3540 feet above the Chelsea North Bridge.

Quincy Biennial Elections Urged

The Quincy Txapayers' Association is preparing a bill to file with the incoming state legislature for the elimination of annual elections in the city and the holding of elections in the years ending in odd numbers. The plan is similar to one adopted by Newton voters this year at their city election when the plan was carried by 8311 votes to 1705.

The association pointed out the change would assure a large vote at all elections and would save money by eliminating off year elections. Chairman William A. Neal of the special committee drafting the bill asserted the new arrangement would eliminate the confusion attending present mayoralty campaigns which now are held within a few weeks of state and national elections.

Theater Group Aboard Samaria

The Cunard White Star liner Samaria arrived in Boston today from Liverpool and Cobh to land 21 passengers and a large cargo before going on to New York.

Miss Irene Hentschel, a successful English theatrical producer, with a group of English actors and actresses, all passengers on the boat, will open an engagement in New York next week. Miss Hentschel has produced nine successful plays in the past three years. This is her first production in the United States.

Dame Sybil Thorndike, who has won a name for herself in Shakespearean as well as comedy roles on the English stage, also arrived on the Samaria. She will play the leading role in the production, "Time and the Conways."

Shepley Named To Guide Exhibit

Henry R. Shepley of Coolidge, Shepley, Bulfinch and Abbott has just accepted his appointment by the Architectural League of New York as chairman of the Boston area to organize an exhibit from this part of the United States. His selection will be shown at the fifty-second annual exhibition of the league, in New York, April 19 to May 14, the first of national scope which the league has undertaken.

Milton Reports Boom in Building

A residential building boom in Milton gave that town the highest ranking position of 26 towns and cities in Metropolitan Boston during November for construction of residential dwellings. Twenty-eight permits for new homes at a total cost of $149,100 were issued while other permits aggregated $5400. Alteration and repair permits reached a total of $7875. The total figure represented by all permits is more than $100,000 above that of the previous month of October.

Boston Pares City Costs In Certain Lines

Per Capita Charge for General Services Was Cut in 1936

Third in Nation

For many years Boston has had the highest per capita cost for those limits of general municipal services listed by census statisticians of any comparable city in the nation, but in 1936 it dropped from first to third place, a report of the United States Bureau of Census showed today.

The per capita cost of general city services in Boston for 1936 was $73.90 as contrasted to $80.65 in 1935. This reduction places both Buffalo and New York City ahead of Boston in a list of 11 cities whose per capita cost of government has been computed by the census bureau.

From time to time throughout the past year the census bureau has issued reports of financial statistics on the nation's larger cities. Its release of the Boston report today has made possible an unofficial contrast of this city's per capita cost of government with others in the nation.

The tabulation of per capita costs of 11 cities follows:

Buffalo	$76.17
New York City	74.91
Boston	73.90
Washington	63.54
Los Angeles	53.12
Cleveland	51.48
San Francisco	47.45
Detroit	46.60
Baltimore	41.98
Philadelphia	41.94
St. Louis	38.09

The substantial saving in per capita costs for municipal services which Boston was able to make in 1936 was due, in large part, to a reduction of about $2,000,000 in welfare costs, according to an authoritative explanation. It was in that year that WPA rolls in Boston reached their highest peak and enabled the city to bring about this needed saving.

Pay Cut Cut Costs

The decline of Boston's per capita cost for general services commenced in 1933 when a general pay cut was in effect for two years. The abandonment of the cut and the increased cost of welfare caused an upturn in the per capita cost in 1935 which has again been curbed and turned downward.

A reduction in per capita cost for Boston in 1936, however, did not bring about a reduction in the total cost of municipal government. in fact, if each taxpayer in Boston had paid the same amount in municipal taxes as every other taxpayer in 1936, he would have paid 72 cents more for his city government than in 1935, the report of the census bureau shows.

Total Cost Increased

An increase of 72 cents per person on the basis of a total population of 786,900 (the latest census taken in 1933) shows that Boston's total cost of government increased that year by about $560,000. For the per capita tax levy in Boston for all purposes in 1936 was $79.25 while in 1935 it was only $78.53.

This apparent conflict of statistics is rationalized by the factor "borrowing for current expenditures." While the cost of general services was lowered in 1936, the amount of money borrowed beyond the tax levy to pay for current expenses was also reduced in 1936. Thus the actual cost of government that year, the actual tax levy, was increased and the per capita levy increased by 72 cents.

Relief Load Near Peak in Boston; Trade Optimistic

Cotton Textile and Shoe Industry See Upturn in Few Weeks

Federal Funds Ease Burdens

Boston businessmen and city officials remained calm today in the face of newly computed welfare figures which indicate a perturbing and persistent relief problem presents itself to the city.

Despite the increase numbers of relief applicants—a number which reached a peak immediately before Christmas—several encouraging factors were visible.

Both cotton textile and shoe manufacturers expect a return to fuller production schedules within a few weeks. This expectation is based on the selling out of warehouse and retail stocks and the demand for new merchandise. Such orders have already been reported in shoe lines and are confidently expected in textiles.

Such a return to production would, it is estimated absorb a considerable number of those who have applied for relief help in the last few weeks. The Boston welfare department estimates that no less than 64 per cent of those who applied since Nov. 6 did so as a result of losing jobs because of the recession.

Federal Aid Helps

Another encouraging factor is the apparent sensitivity of the Federal Government to keep the relief load from becoming too unbearable. It has been reported in Washington for several weeks that WPA authorities were keeping a close ear to the ground in Boston and were, in fact, using the Hub as a barometer for relief needs in other parts of the nation.

It is plain that if the WPA were not caring for more than 18,000 Bostonians, the relief rolls of the city today might number nearly 50,000, or about 20,000 more than were listed even during the depths of the depression in 1933.

From the standpoint of expense this would be ruinous to Boston. As it is, relief costs have plunged Boston into a serious financial plight. The city was recently described by a Dun and Bradstreet official as one which entered the depression in fairly sound fiscal condition, but which now, as a result of relief costs, is in not too healthy financial condition.

Economies in Force

But the city has had time to prepare certain front line trenches for meeting emergencies. It has its allotments cut to the bone—trimmed too closely, some charge, for really humanitarian relief. Several years of experience has given time to stop up leaks and to administer relief with a more practiced and economical hand.

So far as the net effect on Boston is concerned, it is likely that Mayor-Elect Maurice J. Tobin will be forced to borrow more for relief than he originally anticipated and will have to negotiate for the loan earlier than he probably expected.

It will mean that Boston's tax rate is not likely to decrease for some time to come and that the city will have to find some way, possibly independently of the Federal Government, for restoring to the ranks of the self supporting its unemployed.

28,621 on City Rolls with 18,600 on U. S. Projects

5066 Increase In Year Noted

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With more than 600 additional persons seeking places on the public welfare rolls each week, Boston's welfare picture today took on an aspect of seriousness untouched since peak relief days of 1933.

Consulting charts for the last few weeks, all revealing a steady upturn in relief cases since Nov. 6, Patrick J. Moynihan, welfare director, found the total of 28,621 now on relief in Boston falls only 4100 short of the December, 1933 high mark.

When it is considered that the 1933 figure was reached before the Federal Government's first relief agency, the old Civil Works Administration, entered the picture, it is plain that more people are on relief in Boston today than ever before in the city's history.

5066 Increase in Relief

When Maurice J. Tobin becomes Mayor next Monday he will find 5066 more people on relief in Boston then were on the rolls one year ago.

Compared with Jan. 1, 1937, there are 3507 more persons on old-age pensions, 378 more dependent children, and 1081 added persons on direct relief.

New applicants for direct relief began to increase at an alarming rate more than two months ago. By Nov. 6, more than 400 additional persons were being added every week. From then on, the weekly total of new applicants has continued to rise steadily up to last week's just before Christmas peak when 689 were forced to seek aid from the city.

18,600 on U. S. Rolls

At least 67 per cent of the new applicants for relief are said to be those who have lost their jobs because of the Fall business slump. In addition to the 28,621 persons on relief, the Federal Government is said to be carrying 18,600 on federal relief projects in Boston.

From the standpoint of Boston's finances, the relief situation is not quite as serious as it sounds, due to the increased WPA allotments and the larger grants allowed for 1938 for dependent children and old age assistance. Also, the city is said to be receiving larger reimbursements from cities indebted to Boston for carrying along welfare recipients who are not legal citizens, hence not the responsibility of Boston.

With these added sources of revenue the welfare director hoped at least temporarily to defer the day when he would have to seek increased appropriations for relief. It is possible, he said, that his department can get along without increased funds until business pulls out of its slump.

N. H. State Police Give Bulletin Aid To Local Officers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 27—Police departments in the various cities and towns of New Hampshire as well as the sheriffs of the counties are receiving a daily bulletin of criminal information from the State Police Headquarters here, intended to assist in more effective law enforcement.

The bulletins are mimeographed by Daniel Ahearn, who is on duty at the headquarters in the State House on the early morning shift and are sent out in the first morning mail. They contain information covering lists of stolen automobiles, missing and wanted persons, and so on.

This service supplements the radio and teletype system used to coordinate the police activities of the State. The state police and the Manchester and Nashua local organizations have a teletype hookup connecting through to the Massachusetts State Police, while the cruising cars of the New Hampshire State Police have radio equipment tuned to the wave of the Massachusetts State Police radio station, which sends out messages received over the teletype from the New Hampshire State Police.

R. I. Rejects Plea Of New Haven Road

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 27 (AP)—The petition of the New York, New Haven & Hartford to discontinue all passenger service on the Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad was rejected today by the State Division of Public Utilities.

The division ruled, however, that the parent company might file a new petition for curtailment of certain off-peak trips, especially one at noon.

The division's opinion criticized the New Haven for using its bus subsidiary, the New England Transportation Company, in competition with the P. W. and B. R. R. The opinion was also expressed that the New Haven, in offering to continue freight service on the branch rails, was only trying to prevent any other operator from using the line for passenger transportation.

Eastport's Tangled Finances Are Tackled by State Board

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 27—The State Emergency Municipal Finance Board, established by the State Legislature at its last regular session, is preparing to take over the control of the city of Eastport, where municipal officials shouldered most of the blame for the city's financial distress upon the abandonment of the Federal government's $36,000,000 Passamaquoddy Bay project. Had the project been continued Eastport could have solved its own problems, they estimated.

The condition of the little city which not long ago bustled with the activities of the gigantic tidal power project, is well indicated by the statements of Roscoe E. Emery, president of the city council, who places outstanding debts at $170,000, uncollected taxes at $104,000 and a valuation drop of some $700,000. Eastport, recovering from severe fire losses, found in "Quoddy" a source of much needed revenue. Some $7,000,000 were spent on the project which helped the city's population to grow to 7000. But now the population is back to 4000 "Quoddy" is no more and Eastport looks to the State for aid.

For the job of rejuvenating Eastport the commission has chosen a woman. She is Doris Wright of Eastport, and Miss Wright, experienced employee of the city, becomes the first woman named to an administrative post by the commission.

A glance at the records is said to show "Quoddy" did not wholly prove a panacea for the economic ills which beset this little city. During the period Jan. 23, 1935 to September 1937 Eastport was recipient of more than $14,300 in emergency aid from the State.

But Eastport's municipal problems soon may be solved. The State Commission has a fine record in the several towns in which it has operated; it will tackle its first city assignment with renewed vigor. It is also reported that the NYA may soon open another project in Eastport, possibly making use of some of the "Quoddy" property.

Personnel Board

Nearly 3000 State employees will come under the rules and regulations of the State Personnel Board which now is preparing to function. In rough draft the rules have been ap-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Helium Liquefier at Yale To Open Research Field

Research at Yale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 27—Savants at Yale University are preparing to open a new field of physical research which is expected to help solve two of the major mysteries of bacteriology and metallurgy.

Construction of a helium liquefier that generates a frigid temperature only seven degrees above the absolute zero of interstellar space is near completion at the Sloan Physics Laboratory. When in operation the intricate device will produce every hour a quart of the liquid gas, whose temperature is minus 450 degrees Fahrenheit.

With the relatively large quantities of the super-frigid liquid thus produced experiments are planned by Dr. Cecil T. Lane to determine whether there is a degree of cold, as there is of heat, which will destroy bacteria. In this connection Dr. Lane spoke of a theory which has been advanced to explain the presence of life on this planet. The theory holds that primitive forms of life were carried here by a meteor and were able to withstand the terrific cold of interstellar space. Since liquid helium is seven degrees warmer than inter-planetary space, it cannot test beyond all doubt the possibility of such a theory, but it will, if it proves lethal to all known bacteria, prove the impossibility of the theory.

With regard to the other avenue of research which the liquid helium will open up, Dr. Lane said that the gas will afford superior opportunities for testing the molecular properties of metals. The presence of heat, he explained, increases the molecular activity of metals and thus distorts their original properties. Previous experiments have never been conclusive, he added, because the unknown factor of heat distortion could never be reckoned accurately. Metals at low temperatures, he said, have properties totally different from their usual behavior and many new discoveries are possible.

Research in the attributes of neutrons also will be undertaken in conjunction with the cyclotron, or atom smasher, also nearing completion at the Sloan laboratory, and Dr. Lane stressed the fact that with the helium liquefier and the cyclotron Yale University will have research opportunities unsurpassed in any laboratory in the world. Neutrons which were discovered only five years ago, have always been extremely

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, with slight temperature change tonight, with lowest temperature near or slightly below freezing; increasing cloudiness late tonight, followed by rain during Tuesday with rising temperature; moderate variable winds, shifting from northeast to southeast and increasing.

Massachusetts and Rhode Island: Increasing cloudiness tonight followed by rain Tuesday; warmer Tuesday.

Connecticut: Rain beginning late tonight or Tuesday; rising temperature.

Maine: Partly cloudy tonight followed by snow Tuesday; rising temperatures Tuesday and in the extreme southwest portion late tonight.

New Hampshire: Cloudy tonight; snow with rising temperatures Tuesday.

Vermont: Snow beginning late tonight or Tuesday; rising temperatures.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate shifting winds becoming southeast Tuesday and increasing; partly cloudy tonight followed by snow in the north and rain over the south portion Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	33	32	Minneapolis	33	12
Bermuda	62	62	New Orleans	60	56
Chicago	34	32	New York	36	34
Denver	36	36	Norfolk	38	34
Helena	44	34	Philadelphia	33	32
Kansas City	38	38	St. Louis	40	38
Los Angeles	66	64	San Francisco	62	62
Miami	72	72	Washington	38	36

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 27.
B—Minimum, Dec. 26.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 7:35 p. m.; height, 7.9 feet.
Tuesday, 7:53 a. m.; height, 9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:47 p. m.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Theaters

Wilbur—
"Leaning on Letty," an American comedy, based on the "Post Road," by Wilbur, Daniel Steele and Norma Mitchell, starring Charlotte Greenwood. 8:30. Matinees: Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Shubert—
"Right This Way," a musical romance, with Guy Robertson, Tamara, Joe E. Lewis, Blanche Ring, Leona Powers and Thelma White. 8:30. Matinees: Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Shubert Copley—
"The Far-Off Hills," comedy by Lennox Robinson presented by the Abbey Theater Irish Players, with Eileen Crowe, Maureen Delany, May Craig, Frojie Mulhern and Arthur Shields. Opening tonight, 8:30.

Plymouth—
"The Housemaster," Ian Hay's comedy, starring Frederick Leister. Reopening tonight, 8:30.

Movies

Fenway and Paramount—
"Submarine D-1," featuring Pat O'Brien and George Brent. Fenway: 12:45, 3:46, 6:50, 9:50. Paramount: 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:18, 6:20, 9:26. Also "45 Fathers," with Jane Withers and Thomas Beck. Fenway: 2:30, 5:30, 8:35. Paramount: 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8:10.

Repertory and Medford Square—

"Bullets or Ballots," starring Edward G. Robinson and Joan Blondell. 1:10, 4:05, 7, 9:55. "Walking on Air" with Ann Sothern and Gene Raymond. 12, 3:40, 8:35, 9:30.

Hub—
"Portia on Trial," featuring Heather Angel and Neil Hamilton. 9:25 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:15. "The Duke Comes Back," with Allan Lane and Heather Angel, 10:50 a. m., 1:25, 4, 6:30, 9:05.

South Station—
Charlie McCarthy and Edgar Bergen, Ski Skill, Australia Color-Tour, newsreels and other shorts.

Coolidge Corner—
"Ali Baba Goes to Town," starring Eddie Cantor and June Lang. 3:40, 6:45, 9:55. Also "Man Who Cried Wolf," with Lewis Stone and Barbara Read. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Scollay and Modern—
"Second Honeymoon," featuring Loretta Young and Tyrone Power. Scollay 11:05 a. m., 1:40, 4:20, 6:50, 9:30. Modern: 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:55, 9:40. "Daughter of Shanghai," with Anna May Wong and Charles Bickford. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:35, 3:10, 5:45, 8:25. Modern: 9:25 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:45, 8:30.

Boston—
"She's Got Everything," starring Helen Broderick and Victor Moore. 11 a. m., 2, 4, 7:45, 10:35. Stage: The Three Stooges.

Uptown—
"It's Love I'm After," featuring Leslie Howard and Bette Davis. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Merry-Go-Round of 1938," with Mischa Auer and Bert Lahr. 2:30, 5:30, 8:40.

Tremont—
"Dr. Socrates," starring Paul Muni and Ann Dvorak. 10:05 a. m., 12:50, 4, 6:54, 10:05. Also "History Is Made At Night," With Charles Boyer and Jean Arthur. 8:50 a. m., 11:15, 2:10, 5:20, 8:15.

Metropolitan—
"True Confession," featuring Carole Lombard, Fred MacMurray and John Barrymore. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:30, 7:30, 10:30. Stage: Nancy McCord in "Swing Santa, Swing."

State and Orpheum—
"The Firefly," starring Jeannette MacDonald and Allan Jones. Orpheum: 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. State: 11:20 a. m., 1:45, 4:25, 7, 9:40. Also Robert Benchley's "How to Start the Day."

Keith Memorial—
"Hitting a New High," starring Lily Pons, Jack Oakie, Edward Everett Horton and Eric Blore. 10 a. m., 1:05, 4:17, 7:20, 10:30. Also "Boy of the Streets," with Jackie Cooper. 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9.

Fine Arts—
"Mayerling," 1:50, 3:50, 5:50, 7:50, 9:50. "Notre Dame," 1:10, 3:10, 5:10, 7:10, 9:10.

Exeter—
"Ali Baba Goes to Town," featuring Eddie Cantor and June Lang. 3:20, 6:20, 9:15. Also "Dinner at the Ritz," with Paul Lukas. 1:55, 4:50, 7:50.

University—
"The Bride Wore Red," featuring Joan Crawford and Franchot Tone. 2:50, 6:05, 9:20. Also "Fight for Your Lady," with John Boles and Ida Lupino. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Serge Koussevitzsky. Raya Garbousova, cellist. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Music

Symphony Hall—
Boston Symphony Orchestra concert, conducted by Serge Koussevitzky. Raya Garbousova, cellist. 3.

Other Events

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture on Dutch Paintings by Miss Elliott. 11.

Children's Museum—
Meeting of the Noah's Ark Club and the Junior Stamp Club, 40 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain. 4.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Charlotte Greenwood, Variously

The Arts in Boston

Lucas & Pritchard Studio

Charlotte Greenwood

In "Leaning on Letty," at the Wilbur

According to the program, "Leaning on Letty," which Martin Broones presented to Boston Saturday night at the Wilbur, is "from 'Post Road,'" by Wilbur Daniel Steele and Norma Mitchell. More accurately, it is "Post Road." The original was a comedy-melodrama. The present version is a melodramatic farce. But the text remains almost unaltered; the change is in the treatment. There is still plenty of suspense in the action, which has been directed with a sure sense of the theater by Russell Fillmore, but the emphasis is on the fun, rather than the thrill.

The important aspect of the affair, of course, is the return of Charlotte Greenwood, who lends her keen comedy sense with commanding effectiveness to the part of the spinster who, as mistress of a roadhouse, entertains kidnapers unawares and saves the baby. She is aided by a competent cast which contains, if we are not mistaken, several members of the company which supported Mary Young in "Post Road" a few years ago. The results are hilarious and the first-night audience was delighted.

But the chief pleasures of the evening, after all, came after the final curtain, when Miss Greenwood made a little speech and then went into a song-and-dance routine which proved that her real medium is still that in which she made her reputation. For she has an irresistible comedic gift which is best displayed in her clowning, singing and eccentric dancing. We wish she would employ it in a full-length musical show. Plenty of actresses can play Miss Madison, but no one else can be Miss Greenwood. L. A. S.

"Right This Way"

At the Shubert Theater on Saturday night Alice Alexander presented "Right This Way"; book and lyrics by Marianne Brown Waters, music by Brad Greene. As musical shows go this is a good one. It could be considerably improved by omitting off-color gags and sentimentality. This would leave room for another dance number for Jack Williams, who is tops in taps, and provide a spot in which Tamara could head a ballet number. She is overweighted by material that keeps her carrying the torch for a husband who neglects her. Some job he has, you have to admit, for he is not only the most brilliant newspaper manager in New England, but he also runs a daily column that is read by all the subdebs.

Actually, Jeff Doane is out of place in the newspaper business. He should be in musical comedy, as Guy Robertson proves. Blanche Ring, a star in "The Defender" days, headed one of the two best-liked turns, a cakewalk with men. The other hit number catches the house with its exit, in which the whole company hops off the scene in a backward weaving line. Leona Powers, finished comédienne, did much to provide laughs.

Joe E. Lewis is the comedian, with burlesques of "Trees" and "The Road to Mandalay" as his chief numbers. Henry Arthur does some lively stepping, Milton Parson arouses laughter with an eccentric characterization as a botanist, and Leonard Elliott puts zip into the part of an agitator, Bomboski.

As spectacle the high spots in the show are the so-called ballets staged by Marjery Fielding, with music by Fabian Storey. Their pace is fast and their jollity is sustained. Handsome are the costumes by Miles White and the sets by Nat Karson. E. C. S.

Rachmaninoff at Symphony

Sergei Rachmaninoff was to have played his Rhapsody on a Theme of Paganini with the Boston Symphony Orchestra last season, but was unable to keep his engagement until last Friday afternoon, when the work had its first performance in Boston. It is a nice, shivery piece, suited to a holiday mood, though more appropriate to Hallowe'en than to Christmas. The Rhapsody consists of 24 variations on Paganini's theme, the one which had already been used by Brahms for a similar purpose. It is a puckish theme with which the composer has elected to contrast the "Dies Irae." There is also an adhesive melody. Altogether the piece suggests Till Eulenspiegel singing Faust, with Liszt as Mephistopheles and Miss Holman as Marguerite. It was received with enthusiastic applause, which was directed, presumably, at the playing by soloist and orchestra; for the score is complex and makes heavy demands upon the virtuosity of both, and the performance was brilliant.

The other large item of the season's tenth program was the Fifth Symphony of Tchaikovsky. However opinions may differ on some of Dr. Koussevitzky's interpretations, there can hardly be disagreement about his Tchaikovsky. Here he is supreme, and one can scarcely hope to hear a more stirring performance of the E minor Symphony than this of the Boston orchestra under his baton. No matter how often you have heard it, or how little you may think you want to hear it again, it comes every time through with fresh power.

But the most profound musical satisfactions of the afternoon were derived not from Tchaikovsky or Rachmaninoff, but from that Concerto in D major for strings by C. P. E. Bach which Maximilian Steinberg arranged for orchestra. The music is enchanting and the performance revealed all the subtleties that weave its charm. L. A. S.

Russian Music at Sanders

The State Symphony Orchestra, which has been devoting its Sunday evenings (in Sanders Theater, Cambridge) to the music of the nations, turned its attention last night to Russia. In building his unnackneyed program Mr. Thiede, who conducted, had manfully resisted the temptation to include Tchaikovsky. A symphony by Kallinnikoff (1866-1901) was here instead. And though Rimsky-Korsakoff was represented, it was not by the eternal "Schéhérazade" but by his much less familiar suite from the opera "The Night Before Christmas." Borodin's Polovetzkian Dances from "Prince Igor," in which (as in the preceding work) the State Chorus co-operated vigorously, completed the program with the evening's most familiar, most Russian, and—at a guess—most durable music.

Kallinnikoff, to judge him by his First Symphony, in G minor, was no great symphonist. True, it is a youthful work; and its composer was never to reach the age at which artistic maturity is normally attained. But it seems probable that he would at best have developed into a serious rival of Glazunoff's. The symphony displays a similar though less abundant gift for warm, suave melody of the slightly cloying nationalist-salon sub-school, and considerably less ingenuity than Glazunoff's in making symphonic use of this material.

Rimsky's "Nuit de Noël," a perhaps excessively lengthy suite from an opera based upon a cheerfully impossible yarn by Gogol, exhibits all that fluent and ingenious musician's confident and usually empty wizardry. The performance had not quite the requisite virtuosity to display to best advantage the composer's lavish and subtle palette of tone color and his remarkable technique of scenic and narrative suggestion; but orchestra and chorus made amends by their sonorous and spirited rendition of the Borodin dances. S. S.

"Hitting a New High"

Without the benefit of either absolute pitch or exact musicianship, we cannot tell exactly how high Lily Pons ascends in "Hitting a New High," now at the Keith Memorial. But since, along with such pleasant trivia as "I Hit a New High" and "Let's Give Love Another Chance," Mme. Pons peals out Thomas's "Je Suis Titania" and the Mad Scene from "Lucia," you can see that she spends a good deal of time in the upper altitudes.

The title may very well refer to the story's absurdities, which for sheer silliness rise a good dozen flights above the Empire State Building. The four writers have perhaps tried too hard to get away from the familiar struggling-singer-to-Metropolitan-star opus. They shift their story from Paris to Africa and then to New York. But contrary to the popular proverb, the longest way round is sometimes just the longest way round.

The moments of Miss Pons's singing are of course the high points of the film. Unfortunately, we aren't allowed to sit back and enjoy them without intrusion of farcial elements. These are bad enough in themselves and they certainly do not improve on Donizetti. What should be amusing scenes are merely silly, despite the hard work of Messrs. Oakie, Horton and Blore. All in all, "Hitting a New High" manages to hit somewhere just about the middle.

"Boy of the Streets," with Jackie Cooper and Marjorie Main, is a rather appealing story of a youngster's efforts to find himself amidst sordid surroundings. A big boy now, Jackie is still capable.

"Portia on Trial"

Frieda Inescort is the principal player in "Portia on Trial," last Friday's feature film arrival at the Hub Theater. The story is hokum. Miss Inescort plays a successful criminal lawyer whose illegitimate child is been separated from her for 17 years by his rich grandfather. She rediscovers the boy just as her former lover is entangling himself with an English girl, whom he intends to marry. The grandfather scotches this too, and Miss Inescort defends the English girl on a charge of murdering the philanderer. Because of the treatment and the general shrewdness which has gone into its making the film is more interesting than one might expect. Walter Abel, Neil Hamilton, Heather Angel, Ruth Donnelly, Clarence Kolb and Anthony Marsh are in supporting roles.

Miss Angel plays the leading role in "The Duke Comes Back," the companion film. She is the wife of a fighter who promises to renounce the ring upon marrying her but returns when her father becomes involved in heavy financial losses. It is a nice, clean, unimportant little picture with Allan Lane, Ben Welden and such old friends as Joseph Crehan and Genevieve Tobin.

"The Firefly"

"The Firefly," reviewed when it had its initial engagement in these parts some months ago, and now at the State and Orpheum, is a spectacular operetta starring Jeanette MacDonald. Despite an occasional tendency to tediousness the film is enjoyable on the whole and it contains a "Donkey Serenade" which is a positive delight. It is based on the old spy musical of the same name written by Otto A. Harbach. Rudolf Friml has written some new tunes and partaking in the galloping romance are Allan Jones, Warren William, Billy Gilbert, Henry Daniell, Douglass Dumbrille and others. J. D. B.

Electric Motor Invented By Vermont Man?

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BRANDON, Vt.—Ask anyone who invented the first electric motor or the first electric railway, and dollars to doughnuts the answer will be—"I don't know."

Does anyone?

Yes. In the Vermont Historical Association is an unpublished manuscript written by Thomas Davenport, blacksmith of Brandon, Vermont, who first succeeded in producing rotary motion from the electro-magnet. It describes in detail his experiments which led up to building a motor embodying all the essential details of modern direct current motors. It had a revolving armature, a commutator, and brushes.

A further record is United States Patent No. 132 and Davenport's model, now exhibited in the Smithsonian Museum. Near by is the electric railway model, likewise patented.

The story begins more than 100 years ago, in 1830. Professor Joseph Henry at Albany Academy had built the first powerful electro-magnet, a device acquired by a foundry at Crown Point, N. Y., to detect and remove iron and steel from brass and copper scrap metal. This was probably the first utilitarian performance for electricity. The telegraph, commonly believed to have been first, was not to come for some time.

Having a flare for invention and an interest in magnetism, Davenport set out to buy the Henry magnet. Informed that its price was $75—quite a considerable fortune in those days, Tom and his brother, who had driven to Crown Point in a peddler's cart, auctioned off their wares, swapped their fine horse for an older one, and with the money in their pockets, they got the magnet.

Davenport described it as follows: "An electric magnet to which were attached, by copper wires, two sets of copper and zinc cylinders, which were placed in weak acid in earthquart mugs. When the poles of the magnet were placed on the face of a common anvil, the magnet adhered strong enough so the anvil could be lifted by it."

The brother wanted to exhibit the magnet and get some return on their investment, but Thomas insisted that he must take it apart to see what made it work. That night he and his wife sat down and unwound it, setting down exactly how it was made. The next day he went to his blacksmith's shop and made another horseshoe just like the first, but larger. Then he and his wife wound it. First they put a coating of glue on the iron and then wound it with silk. Before the coils were finished, each separated from its neighbor with a fine coating of silk, a very precious wedding gown had been served up on the altar of research. But the final magnet was a grand success. It could lift a ton a minute.

While the report spread about town that he was at work on a perpetual motion machine, Davenport mounted an iron bar on an axis so that it was free to revolve across the poles of his electro-magnet. Then by breaking the current just as the iron bar was over the poles, momentum would carry them a quarter turn or more, when the current was again switched on and the process repeated.

Just as the first steam engines were operated by moving the valves by hand, this first crude motor was run by manual operation of a switch. Eventually Davenport devised a commutator and then put the wire on the rotating armature and bent the former armature into two half circles which he made of hardened, magnetized steel. He exhibited his device in New York and Vermont, then went to Washington to secure a patent, only to find that the cost of a model and other fees was far higher than he could pay. Returning home and in need of funds he sold his motor to General Van Rensselaer in Albany for $30.

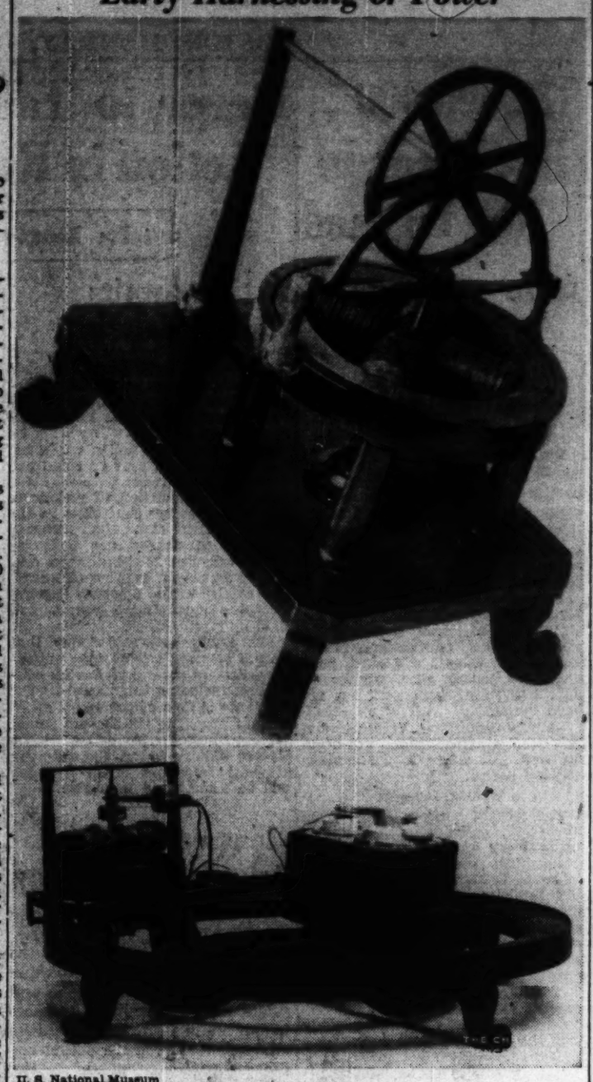
After this forced sale, he made another motor; and with $50 gained from a supporter in Springfield, Mass., he built a model electric railway running on a circular track. From exhibitions of this device he made enough money to obtain his patent, which was issued in 1837.

Next he apparently moved to New York City, where he made a motor large enough to drive a small printing press on which was printed the first electrical journal—The Electro-Magnet and Mechanics Intelligencer—the first printing of any kind struck from a press driven by electricity.

It was not much of a success though; and after a lengthy period of interruption in publication, he tried again under the title "Magnet" with even less success.

Though the press of the nation hailed the motor as a great success, reasoning that some day "the motor would raise a 200 pound weight a foot a minute," and "if we can turn one spindle for spinning cotton, 1000 or 5000 can be turned just as well," it turned out that Thomas Davenport was another man who lived before his time. Had coal been $100 a ton in Watt's time, the steam engine would never have been rebuilt—at least not until a cheaper fuel was found. Similarly with Davenport. He needed cheap electricity and the electric dynamo was not to be available until after 1865.

Early Harnessing of Power



U. S. National Museum

Thomas Davenport's Inventions

Upper—Patent Office Model of Motor, 1837. Lower—Circular Electric Railway (Original)

New Haven Lawyers Hope Women Jurors Won't Be so 'Stingy'

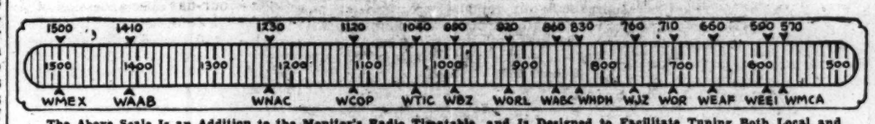
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 27—Lawyers in New Haven County, depressed by what they consider extremely low awards made by male juries in civil damage actions here, are looking forward anxiously to 1938, when women will be eligible for jury duty, in the hope that "stingy" verdicts will disappear.

Described by the lawyers as defendants' juries, the county farmers and retired business men who daily sit in judgment upon accident cases have consistently in recent years either handed down verdicts denying damages or making very small awards. In at least one instance this year a Superior Court jury was sent back by the presiding judge to increase the verdict it had returned for an accident victim.

During the past year 1454 judgments of various kinds were entered in Superior Court and one-third were accident cases. Of the approximately 500 cases argued the largest amount given to any plaintiff was under $10,000. Because of the growing fear of juries lawyers now handling negligence actions for persons hurt in automobile accidents, sidewalk falls, stairway accidents and other similar mishaps, are working more and more to obtain settlements out of court to protect the interests of their clients. This practice, lawyers say, will continue until the women jurors indicate by their first verdicts whether they are inclined to be more prodigal than the men.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Follow the Moon	Dance Interlude; news	Songs; speaker	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport matinee	Sport reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie	Duane Marshall's Orch.	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Musical programs	News commentator	Rhythmaires; orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30 Popular vocalists	Organ and piano	"Musical Roundup"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Piano Club"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	M. Morrill's Orchestra
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Music Is My Hobby"	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Barry Wood's Music	Vocal trio	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Studio feature	"Five Star Final"
7:30 J. Freeman's Orch.	"Lum and Abner"	Soloists; orchestra	"Dance Time"	Piano and organ
7:45 Boake Carter	NBC vocal recital	Popular variety	Vocalist; organ	Perley Stevens's Orch.
8:00 Buddy Clark Entertains	Gen. Hugh Johnson	Burns and Allen; Ray Noble's Orch.; solos	Morton Gould's Orch.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	"Song Slopier"		Jack Arthur, songs	"Gangplank"
8:30 Pick and Pat; comedy; soloists; orch.	"Grand Hotel"; dramatic sketch	Margaret Speaks, soprano; symphony orch.	Dick Stabile's Orch.	Message to Motorists
8:45			Dick Stabile's Orch.	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
9:00 Theater: "Beloved Enemy"; Madeleine Carroll; Brian Aherne	Philadelphia Orchestra, Fritz Reiner, conductor; Lauritz Melchior, tenor	"Fibber McGee and Molly"; Weems's Orch. Phil Spitalny and His Girls; soloist	Kay Kyser's Orchestra Kay Kyser's Orchestra Vic Erwin's Musical Cartoons; soloists	Jimmy McHale's Orch. M. Morrill's Orchestra Amateur Hour
9:15				
9:30				
9:45				Amateur Hour
10:00 Wayne King's Orch.	"Behind Prison Bars"; dramatic sketch	Lullaby Lady; soloists; orchestra; chorus	Elder Lightfoot Michaux's Congregation	Amateur Hour
10:15 Wayne King's Orch.	Nat. Forum: "Housing," Senator R. F. Wagner	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	"News Testers"	Perley Stevens's Orch.
10:30 'Brave New World'; dramatic sketch		Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Pageant of Melody	Perley Stevens's Orch.
10:45				
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	Henry Weber's Orch.	Bob Asen's Orchestra
11:15 Glen Gray's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Joe Smith's Orchestra	Henry Weber's Orch.	Bob Asen's Orchestra
11:30 Bert Block's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Clyde McCoy's Orchestra	Will Osborne's Orch.	Maurice Rocco's Orch.
11:45 Bert Block's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Clyde McCoy's Orchestra	Will Osborne's Orch.	Maurice Rocco's Orch.

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Sunrise Special: organ	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Quartet: "Let's Go"	"Musical Clock"	Good Morning	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI News	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Chapel Singers	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Serenade: music	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Mac and Moore"	George and Juanita	Organ concert	Musical Timetable
8:30 Radio Almanac	"Musical Clock"	Journal of Living	Andrew Jacobson's	Musical Timetable
8:45 "What's New?"	"Musical Clock"	Journal of Living	Music	Musical Timetable
9:00 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Charm Mirror	Christian Science service
9:15 Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Chick Morris, nov. news
9:30 "Mr. Sunshine"	"As You Like It"; news	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Echoes of Italy
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Drama and music	Widow Jones: sketch	Interviews	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Marlin: sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	Singing Strings	Daily Inspirations
10:15 "Myrt and Marge"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"John's Other Wife"	"Choir Loft": organist	Flashes of Truth
10:30 Emily Post	Melody Time	Just Plain Bill: sketch	Musical Calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Mellow Moments	Home Forum	"Today's Children"	Organ, songs	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"The O'Neills": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	"Listen Awhile"	"Songs by Jacqueline"
11:15 Magazine of Air	"Road of Life"	Backstage Wife: sketch	Melody Strings	Home Circle talk
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	Vic and Sade: sketch	Home Economist	Orchestra; songs	Bible-head program
11:45 Aunt Jenny: stories	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Mystery Chef"	Commentator	Commentator
12:00 "Street Scene"	News; Noonday Show: soloists; orch.; stocks	Talk, Rev. W. L. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news		"The Goldbergs"	Agriculture series	Italian radio review
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home Hour	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 Our Gal Sunday		Sidewalk Interview	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Betty and Bob	National Farm and Home Hour	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Hymn recital		"Joyce Jordan": sketch	"George and Juanita"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	Matinee Melodies	Marimba melodies	Treasures in Melody	Perley Stevens' Orch.
1:45 Hollywood in Person	To be announced	Marimba melodies	Voice of Experience	Vocal duo
2:00 Merrymakers	To be announced	"Musical Roundup"	N. E. Conservatory	"Classical Album"
2:15 "Three Notes"	Let's Talk It Over	Woman commentator	N. E. Conservatory	"Classical Album"
2:30 Mellow Moments	NBC Music Guild	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	"Portraits in Oil"
2:45 Mellow Moments	NBC Music Guild	Food commentator	Stage Door Memories	"Portraits in Oil"
3:00 News Service	U. S. Marine Band	Pepper Young's Family	"Conn. Colonials": orch.	Royal Blue Strings
3:15 Col. Jack Major	U. S. Marine Band	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Conn. Colonials": orch.	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 Pop Concert	U. S. Marine Band	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
3:45 Pop Concert	U. S. Marine Band	"The O'Neills": sketch	Garden Club	Sport reports
4:00 Between Bookends	Club Matinee: music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Rhode Islanders' Orch.	Manhattan Serenade
4:15 Vocal Quartet	Stocks; "As I See It"	"The Guiding Light"	Rhode Islanders' Orch.	Manhattan Serenade
4:30 Story of Industry	Club Matinee: variety	Mary Marlin: sketch	Sports reports	Sports reports
4:45 Story of Industry	Club Matinee; variety	"The Road of Life"	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:00 Follow the Moon	Easy to Remember: news	Don Van Wart, piano	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:15 "Mary Sothern"	"Don Winslow"	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Evening Revue;	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 All Hands on Deck	orch.; sports	Rhythmaires; orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	News; vocalist; talks	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Song Time"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	Marshall Morrill's Orch.
7:00 Poetic Melodies; or.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"; sketch	News Service	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
7:15 "Screen Scoops"	Dramatic sketch	Vocal Varieties	Luigi Romanelli's Orch.	Dramatizations
7:30 Helen Mencken in "Second Husband"	Glen Darwin, songs	Hendrik Van Loon	"Headlines"	"Three Shadows": vocal
7:45	Vic Arden's Orchestra	Organ; songs	Dramatic sketch	Perley Stevens' Orch.
8:00 Edw. G. Robinson;	"Husbands and Wives"	Russ Morgan's Orch.,	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Wordcaster
8:15 Claire Trevor; sk.	"Husbands and Wives"	vocal groups	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Jack Ward
8:30 Al Jolson; Martha	Edgar A. Guest: "It	Wayne King's Orchestra	Studio speaker	Studio speaker
8:45 Raye; orchestra	Can Be Done"; drama	Wayne King's Orchestra	Harold Stokes' Orch.	Commentator
9:00 Al Pearce's Gang:	Christmas Remembrance	"Vox Pop": informal interviews	Herbie Kay's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:15 comedy, soloist, or.	Fund for Disabled Ex-		Herbie Kay's Orchestra	Variety Hour
9:30 Jack Oakie's College; c'mdy; music	Service Men: talks; soloists; orchestra	Hollywood Mardi Gras:	"Jazz Nocturne"	Variety Hour
9:45		Ruby Mercer; Charles	Third period, Bruins-	Variety Hour
10:00 Benny Goodman's	General Johnson	Butterworth; Lanny	New York hockey game	Marshall Morrill's Orch.
10:15 Swing School	"Kidoodlers"; quartet	Ross; soloists; orchestra	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:30 Del Casino, songs	Orchestra: trio	"Hollywood Gossip"	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Jimmy McHale's Orch.
10:45 "Night Music"	Orchestra; trio	"Top Hatters"; Orch.	Johnny Messner's Orch.	Perley Stevens' Orch.
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Orchestra	News Service	Musical comments; organ	Don Gilberto's Orchestra
11:15 Tommy Dorsey's Or.	Charles Barnett's Orch.	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Joe Smith's Orchestra	Don Gilberto's Orchestra
11:30 L. Noble's Orch.	Charles Barnett's Orch.	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Isham Jones's Orchestra	"Road to Fame"
11:45 L. Noble's Orch.	Charles Barnett's Orch.	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Isham Jones's Orchestra	"Road to Fame"

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Every time we hear some male laugh at the fashions women wear today, and make some reference to the styles that mother used to wear . . . just as if they were perfectly all right! . . . we have to laugh, too. Not at the fashions (well, not always, although we'll admit we do wear some things with our tongue in our cheek at times; but it's all in the spirit of good fun), but at the men themselves! Because they don't realize that just about everything we put on nowadays bears some resemblance to something his mother wore . . . to which he gave his approval.

Well, just look around you the next time you're out where they're wearing the last word, and see if you can't see a resemblance. And, if you can't remember back that far, or perhaps refuse to . . . then remember the pictures you've seen around. Take the corselet silhouette we have with us today. It's nothing more and nothing less than the corseted figure of years ago, with the waistline beginning way down below the hips. And your full sweeping taffeta evening gowns are simply on the idea of the old hoop skirts. Which reminds us, at a party just a few weeks ago we saw a girl come in whose skirt actually had hoops . . . and maybe you think she didn't rate during the evening! Not exaggerated of course, but nevertheless there were hoops!

Desks Are Cut To Fit the Child

Personally we never could understand why it is that mothers insist on buying their children little desks. Because invariably these decks, which we'll admit look cute and childish, are never comfortable for the child. The idea being that in proportion to his size a youngster needs plenty of room when he writes . . . and that's the idea in buying a desk in the first place, isn't it? Children like plenty of room for freedom just as we do, in fact they really demand it; especially when they're just learning to make three humps for an "M" and two for an "N." That's why we like those flat-top affairs we saw at Jordan's because they're big and broad and flat enough for the youngster to really use with comfort. Besides that, he can pile up a lot of junk right on top, and he'll still have room to maneuver around among it. And there's an indentation all hollowed out that makes a place for his swinging feet, and there are little drawers on either side for all his requirements. Only $8 . . . and something like a dollar buys him a little desk chair to go with it.

Chiffon Nightie In Violet Tones

Perhaps you received a Gift Bond (which a number of the stores have, and it's a nice way of letting a person buy exactly what they want!) for Christmas, or perhaps you have found you had a few dollars left over that you want to spend on your own sweet self. So if it's something a bit on the luxurious side, may we suggest one of Filene's chiffon nighties. Better keep it away from your evening dress rack, though . . . otherwise you're liable to find yourself getting into it some evening when you're going out. For it has evening gown features to it. And, even as so many of the evening gowns are now, it's ombre shaded chiffon. There's one in lovely violet tones; from light to dark, and another that features brown. Up on the third floor for $15.

Bag-Type Robes For Baby Carriage

Smatterings from our notebook: Fortunate is the little baby whose nurse takes him riding when he's all tucked in under one of R. H. Stearns' bag-type carriage robes that were made up in London of nothing less than lamb and wool. And topping an English carriage (which is of course what all the smart little Elias and Horaces are wheeled out in these days) there's nothing smarter! $18.50. For the robe, not the carriage. Carriages, we found, practically bring you up into the "used car" prices! It wouldn't do any harm to add a few more flannelette pajamas to your youngster's wardrobe. To allow for those days we'll have when the washing won't dry . . . but simply freeze up solid! Filene's has them in their accommodating self-help models, which are a boon to all the mothers who usually have to do all the buttoning and so forth. $1.25. In stripes . . . just like daddy's, if you like. Austrian Design ski suits at Hovey's White Mountain Ski Shop for $22.95. And the most "glameerious" ski jacket in town is Jordan's Lanz of Salzburg in gleaming white satin.

Janet Treat

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday Feature

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Boston—Hours, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Closed on Mondays. Exhibition of lithographs. Also recent accessions.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1 to 4, music at 2; admission free. Closed on national holidays.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open 9 to 5 except Sundays and legal holidays. Selected drawings by Old Masters. Through Jan. 31. Woodcuts from Six Centuries. Japanese Prints, to Jan. 10. English Water Colors, to Jan. 1.

Copley Society—Open daily from 10 to 4:30, Saturdays from 10 to 6. Closed New Year's Day. Exhibition of still life by Margaret Arnold Kimball. Dec. 27 through Jan. 7.

Children's Museum—Open daily except Mondays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 2 to 5. Admission free. Special Christmas exhibit of toys from Europe and the Orient. Also toys of long ago, and old Native art from Italy.

Bell & Fletcher—Paintings and drawings by Norman Rockwell.

Holman's Print Shop—Exhibition of Collections.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Exhibition of craftwork and applied design.

Boston Athenaeum—Color plates; also the History of Design in Textiles.

Federal Art Gallery—WPA paintings by Yvonne Twining, Waldo Kaufer, Albert Gold, Francis Colburn. Through Jan. 8.

Germanic Museum—Georg Jensen, Danish silver.

Guild of Boston Artists—Water colors by members. Though Jan. 8.

Grace Horne Galleries—Exhibition of paintings by Paul Sample. Water colors by Carl Gordon Cutter.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union—Paintings by artists under the Federal Art Project of the Massachusetts WPA. Through Jan. 10.

Boston Art Club—Annual members' show, by the Boston Art Club.

Symphony Hall—Exhibition of works by Winslow Homer. Through December.

Rand Galleries, 236 Clarendon Street—Exhibit of paintings by Dwight Holmes of Texas and Mexico.

Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor on Mondays

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Dec. 28

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

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POLICE LISTING

Police officers will call at every building whether a dwelling, business house, stable or manufacturing establishment, and every suite in every apartment building in each district, to get the following information for use in the preparation of the voting lists of Boston:

Name .....

Age .....

Occupation .....

Whether a citizen of U. S. .....

Residence Jan. 1, 1938 .....

Residence Jan. 1, 1937 .....

of every person (both male and female) twenty years of age or upwards, whether a citizen or not, residing therein.

This information should be left with someone in the house for the officer when he calls.

Time for beginning police listing is January 3.

JOSEPH F. TIMILTY, FREDERIC E. DOWLING } Listing Board

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MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

140 Seek Probation Posts In New Hampshire Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 27—Steps are being taken to set up the personnel to handle the State's new Department of Probation, which has come into being as a result of legislation enacted early in the year.

Richard T. Smith, director of the department, announces that 140 applications have been received for the four posts of probation officers that will be established. Additional applications are expected to be received before the closing date, Jan. 5. Applicants will take oral and written examinations, which will be held at Concord High School on Jan. 8. Applicants who pass the written examination will be subjected to an oral examination.

Applicants are required to be residents of the State of New Hampshire, have a high school education, training or experience in social or probational work as well as an understanding of the theories of probation and court procedure.

The four probation officers, who will be appointed at once from the list established by the examinations, will work in co-operation with various city and town probation officers who have worked in this field for many years under jurisdiction of local municipal courts.

These probation officers at present are: Ira W. Thayer, Berlin; J. Edward Flynn, Concord; Bert Wentworth, Dover; Jean Shaw, Franklin; Charles R. Dresser, Keene; Arthur H. Nighswander, Laconia; Robert Laing, Manchester; Martin Fitzpatrick, Nashua; Richard D. McDonough, Portsmouth; Charles S. Jenness, Rochester; Frank H. Kinsman, Somersworth; William Aiken, Bethlehem; Frank L. Reardon, Boscawen; M. F. Colby, Claremont; Everett E. Judkins, Epping; Frank L. Glading, Hillsborough; Helen V. MacDonald, Littleton; Leander G. Pynn, Meredith; Harold A. Smith, Milford; Harry E. Jameson, Newport; George Shaughnessy, North Walpole; B. Kinify, Walpole; Dr. Richard E. Wilder, Whitefield; William Alexander, Wolfeboro; and Dr. Leslie B. Copenhaver, Woodstock.

Track

(Continued from Page 9)

present positions which pay $70,000, until the stockholders' meeting scheduled for May and then he would leave the matter to them, the directors have decided to call the stockholders into session immediately, in order to drop O'Hara and to encourage Gov. Robert E. Quinn and the State Racing Commission to permit a spring meet at the Pawtucket track.

Governor Quinn has made it clear that no license will be granted if Mr. O'Hara is still in an official position, and it was further hinted that the Racing Commission would not set dates for any races if the controversy were not cleared up before the latter part of January.

Legality Test

In addition to the move in the General Assembly to have the track closed by the vote of the people, the Rhode Island State Grange is known to be considering testing the legality of the law which has allowed horse race betting.

Although two similar moves have been made in the higher courts, and one petition to test the validity of the law is now in the Superior Court, the third legal test will be made along new lines, a spokesman for the Grange said.

At the recent State Convention of the Grange here, the delegates condemned horse race and all other forms of betting and said that the activities at the Narragansett Racing Association track had "smirched the fair name of the State."

Both the church people and the laymen are confident that the tide of sympathy has turned against legal betting at the Pawtucket arena.

Others Seek Repeal

The O'Hara-Quinn controversy, which resulted in turning the race course into an armed camp of militia, is said to have brought out irregularities which have cooled even the so-called "sporting" group and placed many bettors in the ranks of those seeking repeal of the law.

Evidence of the change of sentiment for horse racing to that against it, is given by the police vice squad, whose members claim that since the O'Hara-Quinn split there has been a decrease in the number of illegal bookmakers because of a big loss in the number of players. They say that the general impression of the former "plungers" is that the "races are crooked."

Although Governor Quinn is not making known his plans for 1938, it was learned from an authoritative source that arrangements are being made for the 1938-1939 budget with a view of providing revenue for operating expenses without listing the taxes from the track as a source.

It was further hinted that if the track is allowed to operate until the probable referendum, regulations will be imposed so as to cut deep into profits of the association.

Somerville Costs Gain

Somerville's per capita cost for operation and maintenance of the city government jumped more than $7 in 1936, according to a report of the Bureau of Census of the United States Department of Commerce, made public today. The report shows that the per capita cost was $44.39 in 1935 and $51.93 in 1936.

Community Carol Sing at Publishing House

By a Staff Photographer

Carolers in the Lobby of The Christian Science Publishing Society

An informal community sing of familiar Christmas carols was held Thursday afternoon in the lobby of The Christian Science Publishing Society, with more than 400 employees from both the Publishing Society and the offices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, attending.

Sponsored by the Music Club, Employees' Associated Clubs, and under the baton of Miss Jessie Dodd, director of the Triad Choral Club, the group began the sing with "Joy to the World," and closed with "Blest Christmas Morn," written by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science.

Other carols included "God Rest You Merry, Gentlemen," "We Three Kings of Orient Are," "O Come, All Ye Faithful," "The First Noel," "While Shepherds Watched Their Flocks," "Hark! The Herald Angels Sing," "O Little Town of Bethlehem," "Holy Night," "Away in a Manger," and "It Came Upon the Midnight Clear."

The accompanist was Claude E. Saunier.

Boston Imports Show Gain Over Previous Week

Port of Boston Business

The flow of imports into Boston last week, while $1,000,000 less than the corresponding week a year ago, was nevertheless ahead of the previous week's imports both as to immediate consumption and withdrawals from warehouses.

The week's figures ending Dec. 18, under imports for consumption were $1,978,322, while this week's report is $2,395,176. There is also a substantial increase in the amount of goods withdrawn from the warehouses for consumption.

Nearly three-quarters of the value of all imports for consumption last week consisted of free-of-duty goods, chiefly raw materials, according to figures announced today by Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs. Great quantities of wood pulp and crude rubber were brought into port as well as fertilizers and sisal. Reports also show that more than 3,000,000 pounds of cocoanut oil for the manufacture of soap arrived in Boston last week.

Wool, upon which the port of Boston chiefly depends for its customs revenue, was practically neglected by importers with less than 25,000 pounds imported.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification	Wk. Ending Dec. 25, 1937	Year Ago
Imports for consump.	$2,395,176	$3,479,961
Imports for warehse.	163,564	996,123
Withdrawn from warehouse for consump.	252,151	491,743
Duties collected	290,222	853,823
Wool imports (pounds)	24,761	3,239,736

	Fiscal Yr. July 1 to Dec. 25	Year Ago
Wool imprts (pounds)	15,868,927	24,126,282
Duties collected	$11,885,740	$16,530,631

Jobs

(Continued from Page 9)

states which require employee as well employer contributions to the fund. However, several attempts have been made to eliminate by legislation the employees' 1 per cent contribution. Senator James P. Meehan, Lawrence Democrat, has filed a bill seeking this elimination. The proposal will be acted upon by the Massachusetts Legislature during the coming year.

Such elimination has been opposed by Robert J. Watt, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor and member of the Unemployment Compensation Commission. Mr. Watt has contended that workers should contribute to the fund in order that they may have an important stake in the unemployment compensation system.

On this issue the federation has supported Mr. Watt by defeating in convention resolutions, backed by Mr. Meehan, to urge elimination of the worker contribution.

Although Mr. Watt has tendered his resignation from the commission and the federation to accept a post as assistant to William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, he will remain on the commission until after the registration starts. He will tour the armory registration quarters on Jan. 3 with Judge Fuchs and Frank G. Allen, former Governor and present member of the commission, to iron out any last-minute problems arising during the application rush.

The commission expects that during 1938 about 127,000 applicants will apply.

Meanwhile, the commission is under a fire of criticism for alleged violation of civil service laws. Charges have been made that approximately 600 of more than 1100 employees have or will be employed outside civil service. Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R) of Massachusetts has demanded a federal investigation of the charges because Washington supplies the money necessary to administer the unemployment compensation system.

The Week in Maine

(Continued from Page 9)

proved by the Governor and Council and the board is making ready the machinery to put them in operation. State police, employees of the forestry service and wardens do not come under the jurisdiction of the board which also exempts common laborers.

Officials estimate it will be four to six months before it will be ready to give examinations which will provide a scaled waiting list based on merit for all positions falling under the board's jurisdiction. The board also is working on the problem of salaries and will set up a definite scale to replace irregularities now common within and among departments.

* * *

Compensation Work

The Maine Unemployment Compensation Commission celebrated its first birthday this week, to find that it had grown from an organization of three commissioners a year ago to one of 246 employees.

Beginning Jan. 1, the commission will be prepared to pay unemployment benefits from funds collected the past year. Collections in the amount of $3,576,984 have been made from the pay roll contributions of nearly 3000 employers. There are about 168,000 workmen who are potential recipients should they become eligible.

* * *

June Primaries

Politicians are building their fences for the June primaries and talk heard here and there points to primary fights in both major parties. It seems to be agreed that State Senator Fernald will oppose Governor Barrows in the G. O. P. primary and there appears a strong possibility that the recently formed New Deal organization will have its candidate to oppose former Governor Brann in the Democratic race. It is understood there is some demand for a liberal New Deal advocate to enter the primary. State Senator Edward J. Corrigan has been mentioned. He headed the New Deal club which organized recently.

* * *

Legislative Gains

Accomplishments appear to have been well worth the costs insofar as the four-day special session of the Maine Legislature was concerned. The session cost $11,583 but gained the State some $2,500,000 in additional revenue through economy measures it speedily enacted.

* * *

C. I. O. Activities

In Lewiston-Auburn the C. I. O. seems to have lapsed into noticeable quiet. Though the local established here meets spasmodically, outside leaders are away for the present, at least.

A revival of interest in the shoe union activities appeared likely here when the National Labor Relations Board requested use of a hearing room beginning Jan. 6 for hearing of complaint cases charging manufacturers with refusing to obey the board's orders and deal with the United Shoe Workers of America of C. I. O. as the bargaining agent of their employees. But Dr. A. Howard Myers, the board's regional director, has since announced indefinite postponement of this hearing because of the pressure of other business at the regional office.

'Individualism' Is Debate Topic

"Individualism has failed all over the world and is the result of the present tyrannies and inequalities we are suffering," stated Dr. Scott Nearing in a joint debate last night at Ford Hall with Prof. Horace Kallen of the New York School for Social Research, who upheld individualism as a solution of the world's problems.

Declaring that individualism first began as a practical system of government in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution, Professor Kallen contrasted collectivized nations such as Japan, Germany, Russia, and Italy with democratic, individualistic countries like England, France, the Scandinavian countries, and the United States.

Dictators, like kings, are collectivists on a large scale who make their people the instruments of the state rather than the state the tool of the people, he added.

Dr. Nearing said that individualism is nothing new for it was tried before by the Greeks, and has always resulted in chaos and a return to collectivism. Liberty is a "luxury enjoyed during periods of social security, but when a social crisis grips a country, the vagaries and fancies of an individual cease to count," he asserted.

Folklore Society Marks Anniversary

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 27 (AP)—The American Folklore Society observed its fiftieth anniversary at the annual meeting here today.

The session preceded by one day the annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association which opens tomorrow at Yale University for three days and the annual gathering of the Society for American Archeology.

Helium

(Continued from Page 9)

difficult to isolate and study because of the high speeds at which they travel. With the use of liquid air, however, their speed decreases. By forcing the neutrons, isolated by the cyclotron, through the liquid helium, their speed will be still further decreased and more accurate analysis will be made possible.

Air Cooled by Dry Ice

The liquefier, when completed, will be a tubular apparatus eight feet high and two feet in diameter, containing 500 feet of thin tubing made from cupro-nickel. The rest of the mechanism is quite similar to an automobile engine, with gears and a cylinder stroking at the rate of 240 miles an hour. The first step in the production of liquid helium is to prepare 100 pounds of dry ice to cool a quantity of ordinary air which has been subjected to pressure of 2700 pounds to a square inch. The compressed, cooled air is then fed into an air liquefier where it attain a temperature of 300 degrees below zero.

When 100 pounds of liquid air has been generated it is fed into the helium liquefier to cool the apparatus. Then purified helium gas is fed into the apparatus under pressure of 450 pounds. The incoming warm gas flows into the machine and is expanded and cooled and then flows into six small tubes. It then goes back into the engine and the process is repeated until the gas liquefies at its lowest possible temperature, minus 450 degrees.

Prof. Peter Kapitza of the Institute of Physical Problems in Moscow invented the apparatus in Cambridge, Eng., two years ago. The Soviet Government quickly recognized the importance of his invention and when the natural scientist returned to Russia on a vacation in 1935 officials refused to allow him to leave. Dr. Kapitza, a virtual prisoner in the Soviet capital, is now building a helium liquefier there similar to the one in use in England and the one under construction in New Haven.

Hartford Truck Strike Ends In 15 Penal Terms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 27—Prison sentences and jail terms today were imposed on 15 leaders of organized labor in Hartford's bitterly-fought September trucking strike.

Found guilty by a jury in Hartford County Superior Court of conspiracy to commit violence, four of the strikers were sent to prison by Judge Arthur F. Ells last Friday. The 11 others were sent to jail. State's Attorney Hugh M. Alcorn proved his case against the 15 in a trial that lasted more than a month and wrote a new chapter in the labor history of Connecticut. The charge of criminal conspiracy is at least unusual against labor leaders.

What these men did, according to evidence, was neither more nor less than has happened in many a hard-fought strike. They set out to tie up the trucking industry in their area until owners of trucks should meet their demands for a closed shop, higher wages and longer running time on trips to New York and Boston. When they went beyond peaceful persuasion, beat up a non-striking driver and forcibly detained trucks, the state's attorney went into action. His arrests on bench warrants removed the leaders of the strike to detention cells under bond so heavy it could not be secured, just at a time when the strike was becoming so successful that Hartford housewives were hoarding food.

Employers' Offer Accepted

Without leaders the strike, in a few more days, was over. The union had capitulated on its demand for a closed shop, and the matter of wages and hours had been submitted to the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration. The board reported recently. The men got increases in wages exactly equal for most of them to what the truck owners had offered before the strike. Over-the-road drivers, given two cents an hour more than their employers had ever offered, were the only ones to profit from the strike. Running time was left unchanged.

For their part in the strike 15 men have now been sentenced. John J. Murphy, business agent and secretary-treasurer of the local union, drew the stiffest penalty, two to three years in the State Prison at Wethersfield. Three others were given prison sentences of one to two years. Jail sentences for the remaining 11 ran from one month, the shortest, to a year, the longest. Those sent to jail will get time off for the weeks they have spent in cells awaiting trial and while the case was in the court.

Murphy, who did not take the stand in his own defense, was convicted, in the opinion of Judge Ells, expressed when he passed sentence, because he had directed pickets who acted violently in picketing G. Fox & Co., Hartford department store, and because it was shown that he refused to release trucks owned by Greer Brothers, Suffield truckers, until one of the owners had signed a union contract.

Held Trucks at Headquarters

One G. Fox driver was sent to the hospital. The Greer trucks had been taken off the road and held at strike headquarters until released by Mr. Murphy.

State's Attorney Alcorn, to support his conspiracy charge, leaned heavily on evidence that Murphy, as union treasurer paid for gasoline used in the automobiles of strike pickets throughout the September dispute.

The prosecutor argued from this point that the pickets were directed from union headquarters and that the various violent acts were part of a planned program of intimidation. A thousand dollars was spent at one gasoline station alone for fuel used in strikers' cars during September, Mr. Alcorn showed.

Gov. Murphy's Former Firm Bows to Labor Board Request

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHUA, N. H., Dec. 27—The J. F. McElwain Shoe Company, of which Gov. Francis P. Murphy was vice-president and general manager until he became the state's chief executive, is dissolving its employees' association at the instigation of the National Labor Relations Board.

On Sept. 20, John Broderick of this city, a former McElwain employee, filed a complaint with the National Labor Relations Board asserting that he had been illegally discharged from the company and that the operation of the McElwain Employees Association was in violation of the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

The National Labor Relations Board investigated and held that operations of the association were, to some degree, contrary to the provisions of the Wagner Act. Disestablishment of the association was recommended and Robert C. Erb, treasurer and general manager of the company, stated that the association had been in operation in only three of the company's 11 factories but that the company was "perfectly willing" to comply with the request of the board.

As far as the dismissal of Broderick was concerned, the board found no violation of the Labor Act on the part of the McElwain concern.

Meanwhile, at Keene, officers of the Local Shoe Workers of Keene, Inc., signed a contract with the Conway Shoe Company, which had previously operated under contract with a C. I. O. affiliate, the Shoe Workers Union of America. The company closed down about two months ago when a suggested wage reduction was refused by the C. I. O. affiliate. The independent union was formed and claims that 50 per cent of the workers in the plant have signed witnessed application blanks, which places it in a position to represent the company's workers.

Under the new contract, the Conway Shoe Company will operate on a 45-hour work week, with a closed shop, and a 10 per cent wage reduction from the previous scale except in the case of table girls in the stitching room, with the provisions that if other shops grant a wage increase the Conway firm will do likewise.

Cotton

(Continued from Page 9)

farm control—acreage restrictions, together with the cotton loan policy, which should serve as ample support to the cotton market."

He said he believed any wage-hour legislation considered at the next session of Congress would be "milder and more conservative in view of the recommittal of the Black-Connery Bill," and said the industry "favors legislation for a 40-hour work week as separate legislation."

Peak Earlier in Year

During 1927, Mr. Murchison said, the average number of workers in the industry was 440,000. The peak of employment—457,000 was reached earlier in the year and has declined for the past few months.

"At present," he added, "the industry is practically on a half-time basis."

However, he indicated that the total cotton consumption for the year might establish a new record and at least be the greatest since 1927.

During the first 11 months of 1937, cotton textile plants consumed 6,989,000 bales, Mr. Murchison said. Total consumption in 1927, the peak year, was 7,416,000 bales.

The conflict between China and Japan, he added, "has had little effect on the industry, although it has contributed somewhat toward a feeling of international uncertainty."

Japanese imports of cotton piece goods next year, Mr. Murchison went on, would be about one-third less than in 1937 due to an agreement between Japanese and United States manufacturers.

The agreement limited imports to 155,000,000 yards in 1937 and 100,000,000 yards in 1938.

Hostels' Third Year Feted at Northfield

NORTHFIELD, Mass., Dec. 27 (AP)—More than 150 prominent members of the American Youth Hostel Association from all sections of the country have gathered at national headquarters here to help Monroe and Isabel Smith, co-founders of the movement, celebrate the third anniversary of the establishment of youth hostels in America.

The first youth hostel was started here Dec. 27, 1934. Since that time membership has grown to 7000, with overnights running into the tens of thousands. The visitors will remain until Jan. 1 for the special programs and winter sports.

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,200,000
Previous day 838,160
1937 vol. to date 491,371,320
1936 vol. to date 487,928,695

Steels Lead Drop In Stock Market; Trading Is Quiet

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—Sliding steel stocks, closely trailed by aircrafts and other armament leaders, today pulled the market down for losses running to 3 or more points.

Dealings were slow most of the time but picked up after noon. There was no come-back in evidence near the final hour. Transfers were at the rate of about 1,300,000 shares.

While observers believed the worst was being seen in steel production, the American Iron & Steel Institute estimated this week's mill operations off 4.3 points at 19.2 per cent of capacity, a new low since Sept. 4, 1934. It was the fifteenth consecutive week's decline.

Steels Decline

Conspicuous share losers most of the time included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Crucible, Wheeling Steel, Youngstown, Wright Aeronautical, Boeing, Douglas Aircraft, Glenn Martin, Westinghouse, du Pont, Allied Chemical, American Can, Standard Oil of N. J., Texas Corp., Anaconda, American Smelting, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Air Reduction, Climax Molybdenum, Eastman Kodax and Allis Chalmers.

Backwardness of the so-called war stocks was attributed partly to profit realizing and to the thought that even the army and navy may suffer to some extent in the Administration's plans to slice expenses all along the line. Lessening of tension over the Japanese upset also was said to have brought some offerings in the rearmament department.

In addition to other excerpts in the Jackson speech, it was noted the official charged that increases of iron and steel prices were more than three times the amount of wage boosts in this field and at least twice the higher cost of both labor and raw materials.

U. S. Bonds Higher

U. S. Government obligations moved into higher ground today as domestic corporate issues floundered and slipped in post-holiday trading.

Treasury loans showed gains ranging up to 5-32ds. Even stronger were the government-guaranteed federal farm mortgages, with advances in the final hour as much as 11-32s in some issues.

Rail bonds were weak. Down 1 or more were Rock Island 4s, Erie 5s and New York Central 5s. One or more lower elsewhere were Alleghany 5s of 1949, Studebaker 6s, and Western Union 5s. Up around one, against the trend, were American Water Works 3¼s.

Among foreigns, Japanese bonds were up 3 to around 5, reflecting easing of tension over the Panay incident.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27 (AP)—The curb market worked lower today with specialty and utility shares in supply.

Off more than 2 points was Aluminum Co. of America. Others to dip were McWilliams Dredging, Northern States Power "A." American Gas & Electric, United Gas and American Cyanamid "B."

Pittsburgh Plate Glass was resistant and added around a point. Fractional gainers included Pan American Airways, Columbia Oil & Gasoline and Leonard Oil.

Financial Briefs

Apart from normal Federal aid to state highways, amounting to $328,638,000 in 1936, allotments of emergency funds for road construction had reached a total of $789,000,000 by the close of 1935, according to The Index of The New York Trust Company, and estimated total costs of all highway, road and street projects placed in operation by the Works Progress Administration, as of March, 1937, was $1,462,480,000, of which federal funds provided $1,227,249,000.

Maintenance and repair bills paid by the integrated companies in the steel industry in 1936 amounted to $227,900,000, a total equivalent to more than 9 per cent of their sales volume, according to estimates of the American Iron and Steel Institute based on data from companies with 88.6 per cent of the industry's ingot capacity. The cost of repairs and maintenance was entirely separated from the total of $135,000,000 which was reserved for depreciation and depletion of equipment and properties, yet alone amounted to 50 per cent more than the net earnings in 1936 of the companies supplying the information.

August Belmont & Co. have issued a list of dividend paying common stocks currently yielding from 4 to 8½ per cent, with dividend records extending from 28 to 99 years.

More than a half billion large incandescent lamps were sold in the United States during 1937, according to preliminary estimates presented in a review of the electrical industry prepared by Guy Bartlett of the General Electric Company. A total of 955,000,000 is indicated for both large and miniature lamps—515,000,000 large and 440,000,000 miniature. Each of the totals is the highest yet attained.

Silk stockings for women may soon be sold through slot machines. Manufacturers in Philadelphia are considering placing the machines in plants and offices employing large numbers of women.

A 10-year record for building construction was broken in Florida the first 10 months of this year when permits rose above $50,000,000. Miami leads the state with permits totaling more than $12,000,000.

Belgian Glassware Plants Close

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—At a meeting of the Belgian National Committee of the Glassware Industry held recently, it was announced by the employers that all the glassware plants had closed down for a fortnight because of lack of orders and stock accumulation, according to advices received by the Department of Commerce.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 1000 Shs	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	36	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝	
85	44	Acme Steel (4)	4	46⅛	46	46	−1
22¾	7⅞	Adams Exp (.60g)	30	9	8¾	8¾	− ⅛
28⅝	17½	Adams-Millis (2a)	3	19	18⅝	18⅝	− ⅛
36	16½	Addressograph (1.40)	4	30½	30½	30½	− ½
4¾	1½	Advance Rumely	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	
80½	44½	Air Reduction (1a)	25	63¾	60	60	−3¾
8¾	½	Air-Way El App	1	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
15⅝	8	Alaska Jun (.80a)	16	11¾	11½	11½	− ⅛
8¾	1	Alleghany	17	1⅝	1¾	1¾	− ⅛
58½	11	Allen pf xw	17	15⅞	15	15	−3
59¾	10	Allen pf 630 ww	4	58¾	58¾	58¾	−1
52½	10½	Allen pf 840 ww	5	18	17¼	17¼	Dec 22
45⅝	13	Allen pr pf	4	15⅜	13⅛	15⅛	− ⅜
27⅞	6½	Allen Ski (1.60)	6	17⅛	17	17	− ⅛
358½	146	Allen Industr (1)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
17⅛	8½	Allied Ch & Dye (6a)	7	167½	165	165	−1
33½	10	Allied Kid (1a)	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	
31⅝	6½	Allied Mills (2g)	14	11¾	11	11	−1
85	40⅝	Allied Stores (.20a)	54	7⅝	6¾	7	− ⅜
83½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (3½g)	1	50	50	50	
39¾	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	65	50	47	47½	−2¾
17	1¾	Amal Leather	14	13¾	13	13⅞	− ⅛
52½	10	Amal Leather pf (3)	17	3¼	2	3	− ⅛
114⅞	51½	Amerada (3)	1	20	20	20	− ¼
101½	53½	Am Ag Ch Del (7½g)	15	61	59¾	59¾	− ½
41⅝	10	Am Bank Note (1g)	3	58	58	58	−1
80¾	38	Am Brake Sh (2.40g)	9	13¾	11½	11⅝	− ⅜
121	72½	Am Can (4)	9	46	44	44	−1
174	151½	Am Can pf (7)	25	73¼	73½	73½	−1
71	16¼	Am Car & Fdy (¾g)	1	167	167	167	Dec 24
104½	38	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	9	36½	34⅞	35¾	−1¼
33¾	11¼	Am Ch&Cable (1½g)	7	45¼	45	45	−3
150	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (8)	1	100	100	100	Dec 6
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	1	95	95	95	
23⅝	8¼	Am Colortype	8	8¾	8½	8½	− ⅛
30¾	8¼	Am Comml Alco (1½a)	12	11½	11⅛	11¼	− ⅛
33⅝	12½	Am Crya Sug (3⅝g)	6	14⅝	14	14	− ⅛
13½	2	Am Encaustic Tiling	1	4	4	4	
17	5	Am European	1	6	6	6	
13¾	2½	Am & Foreign Pow	11	3⅞	3¾	3¾	− ⅛
58⅞	17	Am & For P 6$ pf	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	−1⅛
68⅜	19	Am & For P $7 pf	5	21	19⅝	19¾	−1
21	7¾	Am & For P 3 pf	2	10	9	9	
11¼	2½	Am-Hawaii SS (1a)	7	11	10½	10½	+ ⅛
55⅜	20½	Am Hide & Leather	1	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
52⅜	32¼	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	23½	23½	23½	Dec 24
4¾	1⅜	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	6	35	35	35	
27⅝	14	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
17¾	6¾	Am Ice pf (2½g)	18	18	18	18	Dec 20
58⅞	14½	Am International	24	6¾	6⅜	6½	− ⅛
125	53	Am Locomotive	9	20¾	19½	19½	− ¾
29⅜	10½	Am Loco pf (7k)	4	63	62⅜	62⅜	− ⅜
13¾	3	Am M & Fdy (1)	3	14½	13¾	13¾	− ⅜
63¾	24¾	Am Mach & Met	3	4½	4½	4½	
120½	100	Am Metal (3g)	13	33⅛	30	30	−3
13⅜	3	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	2	105	105	105	Dec 24
87½	31	Am Power & Light	28	6½	6	6½	− ⅛
72½	26	Am P&L $6 pf (5⅝k)	7	41½	40	40	−1¾
29½	9¼	Am P&L$5pf(4.68¾k)	10	34	31	31	−3
45¼	15½	Am Rad & St S (.60)	90	13	12¾	12¾	− ⅛
101⅝	66	Am Roli Mill (2g)	51	19	18½	18¾	− ⅜
36	15¾	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	5	68	66⅞	68⅞	−1½
29	7½	Am Safety Raz (2)	14	16¾	15½	15½	− ⅜
105¾	41	Am Seating (1¼g)	2	10	10	10	− ⅛
154	122	Am Smelt & R (5g)	50	49	46⅛	46⅝	−2¾
67½	46	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	3	126⅞	126	126	Dec 24
73¼	22½	Am Snuff (3a)	1	49½	49½	49½	−1¼
26½	8¼	Am Stl Fdrs (2)	38	35¼	32¼	33	−1⅜
56⅝	24½	Am Stores	2	8½	8	8	−⅜
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref (2)	9	25	24½	24½	−⅜
25⅞	14	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	106⅜	106⅜	106⅞	Dec 24
187	140	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	18	18	18	Dec 22
99	60¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	23	147½	145½	145½	−1¾
99⅞	61⅝	Am Tobacco (5)	16	61⅜	60½	60¾	− ⅞
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco B (5)	15	61⅝	60½	60⅞	−1⅛
56⅝	24½	Am Tobacco pf (6)	1	138½	138½	138½	− ½
29½	8	Am Type Founders	12	6	5¾	5¾	− ⅛
107	82	Am Wat Wks (.80)	51	123⅝	11⅞	11¾	− ⅜
14⅜	3½	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	87	87	87	Dec 23
79	25¼	Am Woolen	7	4½	4	4	− ⅛
39	3¼	Am Woolen pf	13	27½	26¼	26¼	− ¾
70⅜	27½	Am Zinc L & S	12	5¾	5¼	5¼	− ⅜
69½	24½	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	1	31	31	31	−3¼
97	39	Anaconda (3⅛g)	218	32½	29⅞	30¼	−2⅝
24¾	10	Ancon W&C (4a)	1	48	48	48	Dec 24
37½	7	Anchor Cap (.60a)	6	17	16½	16½	− ⅞
10¼	2⅜	Andes Copper (1½g)	1	13½	13½	13½	− ½
46	24½	A P W Paper	1	3½	3½	3½	− ⅛
111	93	Arch-Dan-M (2)	3	24	24	24	− ½
13¾	4⅝	Armour Del pf (7)	3	95½	95	95	Dec 22
99½	62¼	Armour Ill (.70g)	49	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
127	96	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	1	61½	61½	61½	− ¾
70½	30	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	Dec 1
16¼	4½	Armstrong C (2½g)	12	37¼	34½	35¼	−2½
17⅜	2⅝	Arnold Const (1g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	− ⅛
24⅜	6⅜	Artloom	10	3½	3½	3½	− ⅜
101	58	Assd Dry Goods	16	37⅞	36⅜	36⅜	
125	83	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	70	70	70	Dec 20
57½	33	Assd D Gds 2 pf (7k)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	Nov 23
94¾	32½	Associates Inv (3a)	2	33½	33	33	Dec 24
104	69	Atch T & S F (2g)	53	38	36	36	−2¾
55½	18	Atchison pf (5)	6	69¾	66½	66½	−3½
29	5	Atl Coast Line (1½g)	7	25⅝	24⅞	24⅞	− ⅜
44	9	Atl Gulf & W In	10	5	5	5	
37	18	Atl G & W Ind	1	10	10	10	
116½	101¾	Atl Refining (1)	32	19¼	19	19	− ⅛
18½	7⅝	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Dec 22
52⅝	39¼	Atlas Corp (.80)	20	8¾	7¾	7¾	− ⅜
94	38	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	41½	41½	41½	Dec 24
18½	4½	Atlas Tack (½g)	4	44¼	42	42	−3
36¾	3¼	Auburn Auto	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
9½	2	Austin Nichols	10	3⅜	3½	3⅜	
9¼	2¼	Aviation Corp	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
			13	3⅞	3⅞	3½	− ⅛

B

23¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	27	8¾	8	8½	+ ⅜
40½	8½	Balt & Ohio	54	11⅜	10⅝	10¾	− ⅛
47¾	10	Balt & Ohio pf	8	13¾	13	13	−1
45	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	32	32	32	Dec 24
43⅜	10½	Barber Co (1e)	6	16¼	16	16	−1
32	3½	Barker Bros (¾g)	5	10	9¾	9¾	− ⅛
35½	10	Barnsdall (1)	38	14	13⅜	13⅝	− ⅜
20¼	9¼	Bavuk Cigar (¾a)	12	10½	10	10	
28¾	13¼	Beatrice Cr (1a)	12	15	14⅝	15	
105¾	92	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	9	94	94	94	Dec 17
114¾	90¼	Beech-Nut P (4a)	2	96	96	96	Dec 22
15¾	7⅜	Belding-Hem (1)	14	7¾	7½	7½	− ⅛
88½	82½	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	72½	72½	82½	Dec 10
30½	8¼	Bendix Aviat (1)	42	12⅜	11½	11⅝	− ⅜
23¾	15	Benef In Ln (2g)	15	16¾	16¾	16¾	− ⅛
62¾	31⅜	Best & Co (2½g)	11	31	30	30	−1⅛
105⅞	41	Beth Steel (5g)	175	61	58	58½	−1¾
20	14	Beth Steel 5% pf (7)	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	− ⅛
129½	85½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	91¾	91½	91½	−1½
69¾	23	Bigelow-San (3½g)	2	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
38	13¼	Black & Decker (1a)	8	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+ ⅛
29⅞	9	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	2	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
49¾	16	Boeing Air (1.40g)	24	12½	11¾	11¾	− ¾
48⅛	21	Bohn Alum (4g)	141	33½	30¾	31¼	−2
25	12	Bond Stores (1.60)	11	26	25¼	25¼	− ½
28	16¾	Borden (1.60)	21	12	11½	11½	− ⅛
50⅝	24¼	Borg Warner (2a)	22	16¾	16½	16½	− ⅜
15¾	3	Boston & Maine	23	25¾	25	25	− ⅜
4½	½	Botany C M A	3	3½	3½	3½	− ⅛
35⅜	17⅜	Bower R Bear (3½g)	3	¾	¾	¾	
23¼	7	Bridgent Brass (¾g)	2	17	17	17	Dec 23
59⅞	18	Briggs Mfg (4g)	12	8¼	8	8	− ½
68⅛	31	Brigg&Strat (3½g)	25	20½	19¾	19¾	− ¾
47	28½	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	
8	1	Bklyn & Queens T	5	1¾	1½	1⅝	
38½	6½	Bklyn & Q T pf	1	6½	6½	6½	
53	8	Bklyn-Man Tr	28	5	5	5	− ⅛
102¾	24½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	8	73¾	73¼	73¼	− ⅜
52¾	18⅞	Bklyn Un Gas (1.60)	11	24½	23¾	23¾	− ⅝
56	35¼	Brown Shoe (3)	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	− ⅛
24½	6	Bruns-Balke (1g)	2	35	35	35	− ⅛
25¼	6½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	4	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
14⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	12	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
13	2⅛	Budd Wheel (.20g)	13	3¾	3½	3⅝	
45½	10¼	Bullard Co (2g)	5	18	17	17	−2
65¼	20	Bulova Watch (4a)	4	39	38¼	38¼	−1¼
18⅜	5¾	Burlington Mills (1)	16	7¼	7	7¼	
35⅝	15	Burr Ad Ma (1a)	23	17¾	16¾	16⅞	− ⅜
11¾	1⅜	Bush Terminal	7	2¼	2¼	2¼	− ⅛
39	7½	Bush Term 7% deb	3	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	− ⅛
18½	5½	Butler Bros (.60)	6	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	− ⅛
36½	16¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	3	18¼	18	18	− ½
9¼	2¼	Butte Cop&Z (.10g)	28	3½	3	3	− ⅛
34⅜	6	Byers Co	12	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅜
	12½	Byron Jackson (2a)	2	16½	16½	16½	− ½

C

48¼	19⅞	Calif Pack (1½a)	3	20	19¾	19¾	− ¼
52⅝	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50	50	50	Nov 19
6½	1	Callahan Z-Led	14	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
20½	4	Calumet & H (1.10g)	48	7½	7	7	− ⅛
37⅜	10½	Campbell Wy (1a)	8	12⅜	11½	11½	− ⅜
38¼	9½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	25	15	14	14	−1¼
17⅜	6⅜	Canadian Pacific	27	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	− ⅛
18½	5½	Cannon Mills (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	
35⅜	13½	Cap Adm A (½aR)	3	5½	5¼	5¼	Dec 24
9½	2⅞	Carpenter Stl(1.85g)	●1	15	15	15	−1⅜
191¾	80	Carriers & Gen(.35g)	2	3⅜	3¾	3¾	
100	40	Case (J I) (6g)	5	89	87¾	87¾	−4¼
105¼	97	Caterpil Trac (2a)	8	51	50⅛	50⅛	− ⅝
41¼	14⅜	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	5	100¾	100	100⅛	+ ⅛
115	90	Celanese Corp	15	14⅞	14½	14½	− ⅛
48¼	21	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	90	90	90	Dec 21
39¼	24	Celotex (1.20g)	4	24⅞	23⅞	23⅞	−1⅛
12⅝	2	Cent Aguirre(3.38g)	2	28	28	28	
41⅜	8	Cent Fdy	8	3¼	3¼	3¼	− ⅛
24¾	4	Cent RR NJ	1	10	10	10	
14½	3½	Cent Viol Sug (½a)	6	6¾	6½	6½	− ⅛
86⅜	35¼	Cent Rib M (.40g)	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	Dec 21
23⅝	3½	Cerro de Pas (4a)	21	37½	36½	36½	−1½
63¼	25½	Certain-teed	5	7½	7½	7½	− ⅛
48	5	Champ Pap & F (3)	5	32½	30	32½	Dec 23
68⅛	31	Checker Cab	3	7½	7½	7½	Dec 24
100	89¼	Ches & Ohio (3a)	66	35¾	34	34½	−1¼
90½	40	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	3	90	90	90	
4⅜	⅜	Chi & E Ill	13	44½	43	43½	−3
13½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec 22
6⅜	1	Chi & N W	8	3	3	3	− ⅛
19½	2⅜	Chi & N W pf	98	1½	1	1	− ⅛
¾	1	Chi Gt West	7	3¼	3⅛	3	Dec 24
18¼	3	Chi Gt West pf	1	1	1	1	
32	10½	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	9	4½	4	4	− ½
3¼	⅞	Chi M St P & P	7	10½	10¼	10¼	
1¾	1⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	6	1	1	1	
3⅞	6⅜	Chi Pneu T	7	1⅝	1½	1½	− ⅛
45	28⅝	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	30½	30	30	− ⅜
3⅜	⅞	Chi Rk Is & P	1	29	29	29	Dec 20
8¾	1	C R I & P 6% pf	8	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
10½	1⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
27½	6½	Chi Yell Cab (1¼g)	3	2½	2	2	− ⅛
22½	12	Chick Cot Oil	1	9¾	9¼	9¼	Dec 22
15⅝	3	Childs Co	5	12½	12½	12½	
136¾	83½	Chrysler (.80g)	8	4¼	4	4	− ⅜
21⅝	11	City Ice & F (3)	194	52¾	50⅝	50⅝	−2¾
			9	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 1000 Shs	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅝	3	City Stores	2	3	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
48	20	Clark Equip (4.80g)	8	20	19⅝	19⅝	− ⅛
48⅝	23	Clev Cr R (2.80g)	6	23	21⅜	21⅜	−1⅛
41	34½	Climax Molyb (1.70g)	10	38⅝	37	37	−¾
39⅝	13⅝	Clostt Peabody (1)	10	14½	14	14½	− ¾
170½	83½	Coca-Cola (3a)	6	110⅝	109	109	−¾
89	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	89	89	89	Dec 23
25⅜	8½	Colgate-Palm (1½)	21	9½	9	9	− ⅛
104½	85	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	3	97½	96	97½	Dec 24
50	11	Coll & Alk (5e)	1	17	17	17	− ½
51⅞	11¾	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	5	23¼	22	22	−1
32	16⅞	Columb Br A (1.95g)	1	16⅝	16½	16½	− ⅛
31⅛	14⅝	Colum Br B (1.95g)	7	17⅜	17	17	− ⅜
30⅜	4⅝	Colum G&E (.45e)	9	5	4¾	5	
108	68⅜	Colum G&E pf A (6)	61	8⅝	8¼	8¼	− ⅛
39½	10	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	1	73	73	73	Dec 24
46⅝	27	Colum Pict pf (3½)	1	13¼	12½	12½	− ⅜
125¾	65	Colum Carbon (4a)	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅝	− ⅜
69¼	33½	Comi Credit (4a)	2	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	+ ⅛
114	80	Comi Credit pf (4½)	20	33⅝	33½	33½	−1⅛
80¾	37½	Comi Invest Tr (4a)	1	81	81	81	Dec 24
120	86	Comi I Tr cv pf (4½)	14	38	37⅝	37⅝	− ⅜
21½	8	Comi Solv (.60)	1	86	86	86	Dec 21
78⅝	24	Comwith & Sou	134	2	1⅞	2	
19¼	4¼	Comwith & So pf (3)	4	42	40	40	−2
45½	20	Conde Nast	2	6⅛	6	6	− ⅛
19¼	8	Congoleum-Nairn (3)	8	21	20½	20½	+ ½
33¾	8	Congress Cigar (1g)	1	8	8	8	
49⅞	23	Consol Aircraft (½g)	50	18½	18¼	18¼	− ⅜
108	93	Consol Cigar	5	8½	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅜
8¾	1	Consol Edison (3)	120	23¾	23½	24⅛	− ⅛
19¾	4¼	Consol Edison pf (5)	1	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	− ½
13½	3¼	Consol Film	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅞	7	Consol Film pf (¾k)	1	5⅜	5½	5½	− ⅛
100⅝	100	Consol Laundries	2	4⅝	4¼	4¼	− ⅛
107½	16	Consol Oil (.60a)	107	9½	9⅜	9⅜	− ⅛
10⅞	3⅝	Consol Oil 85 pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Dec 24
109⅜	106⅞	Consol Oil Cuba pf	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	− ⅛
36⅝	5½	Consol Textile	14	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
42⅜	33	Cont Ins (1.60a)	10	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
49	34	Cont Motors	7	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	−1
38⅝	9½	Cont Oil Del (1a)	45	31⅛	30½	31	
71¼	50½	Cont Steel (1¾g)	4	14	13⅞	14	− ⅛
111½	103	Corn Products (2)	6	63½	62¾	63¼	+ ⅛
10⅝	3	Cofn Products pf (7)	1	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	Dec 20
86⅝	23½	Coty (.10g)	18	4¾	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
116	88⅝	Crane Co (1g)	10	38	36	36	−1¼
63⅝	30⅝	Crane Co cv pf (6)	1	93	93	93	
38¾	21	Cream of Wh (2)	3	22½	22	22	− ⅜
100⅝	28¼	Crosley Radio	2	7¾	7¼	7¼	− ⅜
56⅝	34	Crwn Cork (2)	15	36	34	34⅜	−2
47¾	33½	Crwn Ck pf ww (2½)	1	38	35	35	Dec 24
25½	8½	Crwn Ck pf xw (2½)	1	33½	32½	32½	Dec 22
108¾	60	Crown Zellerb (¾g)	30	10½	9¼	9¼	− ⅛
81¾	21	Crown Zeller pf (5)	1	93	93	93	
135	80	Crucible Steel	18	37⅝	34½	34⅝	−3¾
3	⅝	Crucible Stl pf (9k)	1	83	83	83	Dec 20
14⅜	2¾	Cub Co	10	⅝	⅝	⅝	
43	13¾	Cuban-Am Sugar	8	3⅞	3¾	3¾	− ⅛
20⅝	4	Cudahy Pack	9	14	13½

Business and Industry

Taxation in U. S. for 1938 Expected to Reach a New High

Commerce and Finance

Business Opposes Federal Licenses As Bureaucracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27—The proposal to substitute federal for state incorporation of big business is bitterly opposed by industry.

A sensational group led by Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, William E. Borah (R) of Idaho and others is backing a federal licensing bill which would shift to Washington the business of regulating corporations. Federal licenses would be required, which would be granted only if minimum conditions of social policy were met. At the present time corporations get their charters from individual states, and it is charged that some states, like Delaware, make a practice of offering loose charters by which giant corporations can operate in the 47 other states without adequate home regulation.

Fears Bureaucracy

The O'Mahoney-Borah argument is that federal incorporation would control monopoly and free business from destructive competition with the minority of anti-social competitors. But industry is unwilling to accept the bill, judging by its most influential spokesmen: it fears the growth of federal regulation and bureaucracy.

William B. Warner, president of the National Association of Manufacturers is quite willing to pay tribute to the earnestness and sincerity of the bill's sponsors but adds briefly that the completed program would mark 'the end of free American enterprise and initiative."

The proposed license-revoking power which would be centered in the Federal Trade Commission under the bill, Mr. Warner declares, would give life-and-death control over every industry in the country.

"This is an attempt," he declares, "to regulate all production, both industrial and agricultural, in addition to commerce." Mr. Warner reaches this conclusion on the basis of the bill's definition of interstate commerce, which he declares is broader than the form in which the courts have hitherto uniformly described it. Under the senators' version, the measure would be of "tremendous scope," says Mr. Warner.

Bureau Has Last Word

Putting his argument in a nutshell, Mr. Warner asks:

"If you as a wage earner were told that the company you work for must go out of business—and your job with it—if it failed or was unable to secure a license, or if its license were revoked for any violation, however trivial, would you regard that as mild, or would you think it pretty serious?"

Advocates of the bill would not agree with Mr. Warner's interpretation that licenses could be revoked for "trivial" offenses, but in the larger sense what Mr. Warner is attacking is the possibility of congressional regulation that might put independent companies out of business.

For example, Congress is debating a wage-hour bill now. The bill has been side tracked by a small majority in the House, but Mr. Warner feels that under a licensing system it might be easier to write such drastic provisions into the power of a commission than to put them through as individual laws.

"This bill represents the ultimate in governmental regulation of business," Mr. Warner goes on. "Into the hands of one government bureau would be placed the power of life and death over all private enterprise.

Sees Political Management

"An entirely new federal set-up would be required. There is no present constitutional provision for the handling of federal licensing of all business. It would involve a tremendous amount of physical work in bureaucratic organization and in corporate readjustment.

"It would break down the present state incorporation system. It would mean the nationalization of industry and substitute political for business management."

It is assumed that the arguments presented by Mr. Warner will be the major ones fired against the incorporation bill in the prospective fight in Congress, if the matter comes to an issue. Many congressmen who desire reform will quail before the alternative of federal regulation, on the scale foreshadowed by Mr. Warner's arguments.

As he sums it up:

"Are we going to continue to recognize fundamental, inalienable rights, or are we going to create a new society in which any right we may have is conferred upon us by the state, which determines the limitations at the time it makes the gift? That is fundamental. This is the whole difference between the new states that have risen on the social wreckage of the great war and the American conception.

"It is measures such as the O'Mahoney-Borah bill, held over the head of industry, that cause uncertainty and thus paralyze progress and halt recovery."

Chile Leading Shipper Through Panama Canal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Chile's shipments through the Panama Canal in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1937, were in larger volume than for any other foreign country, according to official Panama Canal figures. Total tonnage from Chile amounted to 53,535,500 tons as compared with a total of 3,160,026 from Canada, its nearest competitor.

Among specific commodities in the Canal traffic, Chilean nitrate ranked seventh accounting for 1,329,000 tons, or more than one-third of all produce coming from Chile.

Other principal cargoes passing through the Canal were mineral oils, of which 4,366,328 long tons were shipped in the past fiscal year, lumber with 2,748,917 tons, ores with 1,971,487, iron and stel manufactures with 1,770,293, scrap metal with 1,666,030, and sugar with 1,433,132.

November Building Total Off 26 P. C.

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Labor Department reports a slump in building last month.

The number of new residential buildings started, compared with November, 1936, fell off 23.7 per cent, while the amount to be spent dropped 26.5 per cent.

Non-residential building dropped 9.4 per cent but its estimated value rose 19 per cent.

The drop from October, 1937, was 16 per cent in the number of new residential and 25 per cent in non-residential projects.

Industry Showing Greater Interest In Profit-Sharing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Industrial management is showing renewed interest in profit-sharing plans, according to the results of a survey by the National Industrial Conference Board.

Out of a total of 50 formal plans in active operation, 18 were started during the recent recovery period.

The Conference Board's analysis of these active plans shows a wide variation in the methods used to determine the share of profits allotted for distribution and the amounts to be given to individual employees. The distribution is made annually in the case of 21 companies and at other and usually more frequent intervals in the case of the remaining 29 companies.

Among those companies having active plans, profit sharing appears to have attained in some measure the objectives leading to the introduction of this policy. The Conference Board found, however, that 96 companies had abandoned profit sharing, usually because of the unfavorable reaction of employees.

Plans under which extra compensation is being paid to employees, but which do not represent profit sharing, since the compensation is not related directly to the earnings of the company, were reported by 32 companies.

A total of 207,815 employees were reported by companies having active profit-sharing of other extra-compensation plans. As indicated by the following tabulation taken from the Conference Board's study, both types of supplementary compensation are most frequently found in plants having between 250 and 1000 employees.

Profit-Sharing Plans

Size of Establishment	No. of Companies	No. of Employees
1-99 employees	2	82
100-249 employees	5	722
250-999 employees	25	13,724
1000-4999 employees	9	16,189
5000-9999 employees	1	5,000
10,000 and over employees	5	142,374
No employment given	2	—
Total	50	178,091

Other Extra-Compensation Plans

Size of Establishment	No. of Companies	No. of Employees
1-99 employees	1	40
100-249 employees	6	1,050
250-999 employees	11	4,718
1000-4999 employees	7	17,763
5000-9999 employees	1	6,154
10,000 and over employees	—	—
No employment given	6	—
Total	32	29,724

HOLC Delinquencies Reduced $8,678,140 During Past Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Home Owners Loan Corporation, reviewing its activities for the last year, reported that delinquencies had been reduced $8,678,140.

On last Jan. 1, the agency said, principal and interest overdue from its borrowers totaled $108,204,058. It now stands at $99,525,918. HOLC lent about $3,100,000,000 to about 1,000,000 home owners in the depression years.

Officials said that collections improved during the year. In January they were 88.3 per cent of total billings; in March, 101.3 per cent, and in October, 98.2 per cent.

The summary showed that 24,970 loans, aggregating $56,229,136 have been paid in full. It added:

"More than one forecast has been made that the HOLC will end its operations 'in the black,' providing that no changes are made in the terms of the contracts with its borrowers."

Cudahy Packing Co. Net Loss $1,776,100

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Cudahy Packing Company reports for the fiscal year ended Oct. 30 a net loss of $1,776,100 after depreciation, interest, federal income taxes, federal surtax on undistributed profits, etc. For the preceding year net profit was $1,815,613, equal after dividends on 6 per cent and 7 per cent preferred stocks, to $2.65 a share on 467,489 shares of common stock.

Net sales aggregated $222,222,016 against $201,605,825 in preceding year.

Current assets as of Oct. 30, 1937, amounted to $44,444,031 including cash of $6,046,275 and inventories of $29,570,350, while current liabilities were $22,994,200 including $17,820,500 notes payable. On Oct. 31, 1936, current assets were $40,825,297, cash was $5,342,974, inventories $26,100,735 and current liabilities $15,944,635, including notes payable of $10,263,500.

Bernard E. Smith to Join Thomson & McKinnon Co.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Bernard E. Smith, a member of the New York Stock Exchange since 1926, is to become a partner in the investment house of Thomson & McKinnon Co. on Jan. 1.

Mr. Smith, at one time partner in W. E. Hutton & Co., has been an active floor trader on the New York Stock Exchange. He is credited with having "made the markets" in Alaska Juneau and several other gold-mining stocks at the time the United States dollar was devalued.

1938 Taxes Put At 20 Per Cent Of U. S. Income

WASHINGTON (AP)—A United States Chamber of Commerce committee predicted the total taxes to be paid in 1938 would touch a new high—$13,500,000,000.

A special committee of the chamber said available data indicated federal taxes would constitute $6,400,000,000 of the total, with state and local taxes accounting for the remaining $7,100,000,000.

The committee predicted the 1938 national income would be slightly below the estimated $69,000,000,000 for this year.

On the basis of this, the committee said, "tax collectors will dip into the national income and take about one out of every five income dollars."

Estimated total taxes for 1937 surpassed the previous largest collection of $10,300,000,000 in 1930, the committee said. The 1937 estimate was about $3,500,000,000 more than collections in 1921 when war-time rates were in effect.

The committee stated:

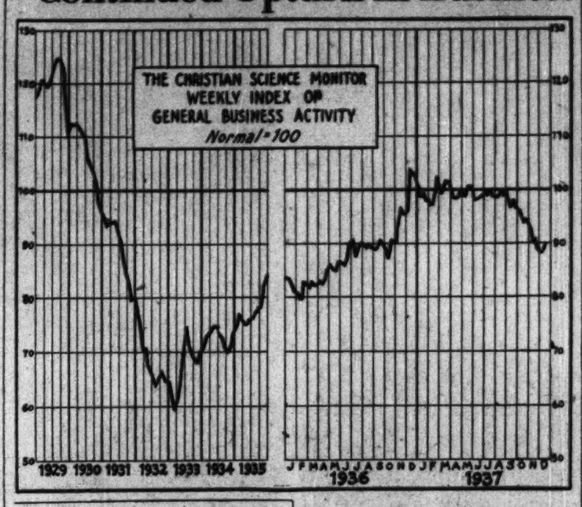
"The total volume of taxes in 1937 may reach as high as $11,800,000,000, of which $5,000,000,000 is federal and $6,800,000,000 state and local taxes."

The committee advised that state governments should follow the Federal Government in its projected revision of tax laws to "eliminate inequities and discriminatory features.

In some states, the committee said, "there are outstanding hardships resulting from inequitable provisions of tax laws." Then it added:

"If uniformly the states join with the Federal Government in efforts to remove or lighten those taxes which are most oppressive upon business operations, it will have a pronounced effect in encouraging economic improvement and increasing employment."

Monitor Weekly Index Records Continued Upturn in Business


THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WEEKLY INDEX OF
GENERAL BUSINESS ACTIVITY
Normal=100
1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935
J F M A M J J A S O N D J F M A M J J A S O N D
1936
1937

For the first time since the recession began early in September, The Christian Science Monitor's weekly index of general business activity has recorded an increase over two successive weeks. On December 18 the index registered 89.9 (prel) compared with 89.2 on December 11 and 88.4 on December 4. On the corresponding date last year, December 19, the index was 103.1.

Both bank debits for selected centers outside New York City and miscellaneous freight carloadings contributed to the advance in the index.

Carloadings in the miscellaneous group continued to slide off. However, for the latest week, that of December 18, the decrease was less than the usual seasonal amount, resulting in a gain in the adjusted index.

Bank debits rose substantially to the highest total since the first week in November. For this series allowance must be made for the mid-month bulge in check transactions as well as for the regular seasonal variation. In the latest week a portion of the advance in the reported data was accounted for in this intramonthly factor. Over and above the seasonal factors, however, was an increase which was reflected in the adjusted index.

Electric power production, the third component of the index, maintained a steady level. The reported figures showed a small advance in output directly in line with increases in the seasonal and trend factors. The adjusted index remained at the level of the previous week, holding the gain recorded at that time.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Dec.18,* 1937	Dec.11, 1937	Dec.19, 1936
Combined index	89.9	89.2	103.1
Bk debits outside NYC	88.5	86.4	101.6
Elec power production	93.4	93.4	91.1
Misc carloadings	84.3	83.8	116.5

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The stock market again made one of its almost regular weekly reversals, turning down but not going far, volume drying up in typical pre-holiday fashion. The downturn was a little disconcerting to traders who, for the "short term," have been anticipating an irregular upward movement over the year-end, for the latest rise did not equal the previous one. But neither did last week's decline come down to the previous low. With declining tops and rising bottoms, the market therefore is narrowing down and the action this week is expected to be unusually significant as it will probably break out on one side or other of the narrowing range of recent weeks.

The adjournment of Congress for the sake of holiday train fare home with a zero report card cheered few here, despite the two facts that (a) it ended fears of an early wage-hours bill and (b) failure of Congress to revise taxes at this session had been anticipated anyway. The tradition that adjournment is bullish, together with the feeling of recent years that a Congressional block to Executive plans is a good in itself, have both been discarded at least temporarily.

Last summer Congressional adjournment under similar circumstances was followed by one of the sharpest bear markets on record. The reasoning seems to be that a deadlock between the Executive and Congress indicates a sharply divided state of political thought in the country, entailing uncertainties for business so acute as to make real confidence impossible.

President-Business Stalemate

It is taken here, for example, that the deadlock will continue well into the regular session of Congress opening next week, with neither business nor the President getting satisfaction or the upper hand. Under such circustances it is felt that business cannot go forward, and if it does not go forward it is likely to go backward, this decade being one of excessive instability in all major aspects of our economy—the stock market, commodity prices, and the rate of circulation of economic energy.

In short the week was marked by some rather serious year-end considerations of the 1938 outlook, with the prospect becoming more vivid that the "vicious spiral" of downward adjustments may have still some months to go. For example, it is said that the decline in electric power output has put a crimp in the utility construction program for 1938. Power output failed, last week, to reach the September high. This was the first time in many years in which the December output, swelled by the home folks pushing the long winter nights out of doors, has failed to make a peak for the year.

With the week's kilowatt-hour output down around 2,200,000,000 instead of up to the statistically projected 2,500,000,000, new generating facilities become less necessary. Much of the new equipment has already been ordered and has passed the blue-print stage, but power companies are said to be passing the word along to equipment companies to take their time on contracts.

The same fate is expected for rail equipment orders, despite Friday's rumor that the railroads might make advance commitments for rolling stock contingent on a good-sized rate increase coming from the I. C. C. out of the pending ex parte 123. There is also considerable ironic comment on the distorted price situation, with the government apparently thinking to screw up prices for certain weak industries, like farming, coal-mining, and the railroads, and to screw down others like building, oil, and electric power and whomever else the anti-monopolists can be unleashed against. This is taken as neither bearish nor bullish but at least confusing.

A Confused Situation

Apart from considerations of economic ethics and equity the immediate problem is whether economic confidence can be lifted through giving higher prices to some by forcing them on others. Railroads and utilities, for example, will suffer from higher coal prices while coal producers will suffer from higher rail rates and it looks as though the national economy as a whole can hardly gain or lose except as discontented voters are appeased by the busy-work of Congressional knitting and unraveling of a new and questionable price-pattern.

Chief bullish influence for the week was repercussion from the Panay incident in the form of rearmament talk, slightly sustaining equities in steel (particularly Bethlehem), aviations, and a few miscellaneous companies like Nickel and the arms makers, against the general down-trend in share prices.

Steel operations, incidentally, did surprisingly well, dropping only to 23½ per cent, which after allowance for holiday shut-downs was about as good as the previous week's 27½ per cent and indicates a leveling out of the great slide of recent months. This week's operations are expected to drop further, but only for the same holiday reasons.

Expectations of the January improvement survive but a little less optimistically. Those who said operations might go to 45 per cent now say 40, and those who said 35 per cent now say 30. Scrap dealers are marking up prices, preliminary to the freezing weather which will soon nail most of their stock to earth or bury it in snow, but they are not selling yet at the marked up prices. However, there have been a few advances, so that the Iron Age index of scrap prices has advanced for the third successive week, to $13.58, which is up 66 cents from the November low.

Other scraps of business news had an indifferent effect on the market. The first 14 Class 1 roads to report for November showed net operating income down 46 per cent from November, 1936. October net operating income for all Class 7 roads was down only 15½ per cent. However, this is the past, not the future. Holiday retail sales, about which the feeling was gloomy, took a last-minute spurt which seems to have brought them within 1 or 2 per cent of last year on a dollar comparison.

Money-in-circulation figures of the Federal Reserve system also apparently did the same, after having lagged for months below last year. That is to say, the movement of cash out of banks into consumers' pockets has been less than seasonal. Somebody is either dehoarding or carrying thinner purses or spending less. This helps nobody but bond-buyers, for it means higher excess reserves for the member banks, which means more demand for high-grade bonds.

Tax-Selling Factor

New York City banks have been picking up governments for the past three months, but last week slowed their purchases. However, interior banks, which often in the past have come into the government bond market only belatedly after the New York banks have been buying for some time, have run true to form and are now buying. Excess reserves should increase sharply in the next few weeks to much the highest levels since last Spring.

There is much speculation about the volume of tax-selling this year. Logically there is less occasion for it, since the law does not allow income tax deductions for losses except as offsets to gains (and to $2000 of actual income) and there will be few capital gains this year and extensive capital losses not taken with any view to tax-saving. Tax sales are said to have started earlier this year than usual. All of which may mean that this week will see an unusually small amount of tax sales. There is said to be considerable selling of shares in the liquidation of private holding companies to avoid the punitive taxes imposed last summer on this tax-evading device by the Revenue Act of 1937.

Talk is rife about the outflow of gold. Unofficial estimates for the autumn outflow have now been raised to $350,000,000. Sometimes the Treasury allows "official leaks" of information on gold exports, as in the case of the $10,250,000 that went out on the Normandie in early November; other times it hides the export successfully by taking it out of the Little Stabilization Fund instead of out of the Inactive Gold Fund, and sometimes it hides it unsuccessfully from pencil-and-paper calculators here who draw their guesses from the Federal Reserve statement.

Volume of new issues was again trifling, even in the tax-exempt category. Consolidated Edison has cut down its total in registration. Commodities continued for the most part upward.

Freight by Truck Off Nearly 10 P. C. In November Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — During the month of November freight movement by truck decreased 9.72 per cent below the volume hauled in the like month a year ago and 16.94 per cent below the October tonnage of this year, according to the American Trucking Association.

According to the reports received from 135 motor carriers in 31 states there was an aggregate volume of 380,723 tons in November, against 458,371 in October and 421,688 in November, 1936.

Seasonal declines, labor unrest and the decline in business were credited as the general reasons for the drop in freight volume by the reporting carriers.

While these figures were considered representative of a cross section of the industry, it was pointed out that the total volume reported should not be taken as indicating the total volume moved by truck, since many motor carriers did not report. The compilation is designed to show the trend in truck loadings rather than the actual tonnage hauled.

The association's truck loadings index figure for November stood at 92.89, compared with 122.8 in October, with the monthly average for 1936 taken as representing 100.

Fall Pig Crop Is 1 P. C. Under 1936

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reports that a recent farm census indicated the fall pig crop was about 1 per cent less than last year's.

The department estimated 23,573,000 head or 257,000 fewer than at the same time last year and about 17 per cent short of the 1929-33 average.

The crop was smaller in all regions except the north central states where it was about 3.5 per cent larger, and in the western region where there was no change.

The percentage decreases in other regions were: north Atlantic 6; east north central 5; south Atlantic 3; and south central about 1.

The combined spring and fall pig crop was estimated at 62,227,000 head. This was 3,112,000 head, or 5 per cent smaller than the combined crop of 1936, and 17,800,000 head or 22 per cent less than the 1929-33 average. It was 7,141,000 head larger than the combined 1935 crop.

Transit Company to Buy Cars

WASHINGTON—Capital Transit Company of Washington, D. C., will purchase 50 streamlined trolley cars and 22 buses in 1938. New facilities, together with repairs to tracks and new constructions, will involve about $2,000,000.

Bank of Brazil Is Given Control Of Foreign Exchange

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)—President Getulio Vargas in a decree made the purchase of export bills a monopoly of the Bank of Brazil and established a hierarchy in the foreign exchange market with importers and export freight carriers at the top.

The measure obliges buyers of foreign exchange to pay the Bank of Brazil a three per cent tax on every purchase.

It was estimated that on imports alone the tax would yield upwards of $8,000,000 a year.

Four Categories

The decree set up four categories, for which foreign exchange will be available after the needs of the government have been met, covering:

1. Importers and export freight carriers.

2. Imports of materials needed by public utilities.

3. Dividends and "profits in general."

4. Other needs.

It was learned a supplementary measure under consideration would subject importers to a special permit system in applying for foreign exchange.

Three categories would be established:

1. Importers buying from nations without foreign exchange restrictions with which Brazil has a favorable balance of trade—such as the United States.

No Bar to Britain

2. Importers buying from nations without foreign exchange restrictions with which Brazil has an unfavorable balance—such as Great Britain.

3. Importers buying from nations with blocked currencies with which Brazil trades under export quota agreements—such as Germany.

Under the scheme, importers in the first category would find little or no hindrance in obtaining foreign exchange.

Importers in the second class would obtain exchange only after those in the first were satisfied fully.

Those in the third class would get exchange only within limits imposed by the quota basis of trade between Brazil and a particular country and only if the product imported did not compete with a product from a country without currency restrictions.

Commodity Prices Decrease 0.5 P. C. In Week of Dec. 18

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.5 per cent during the week ended December 18, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

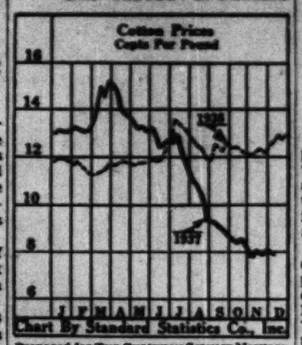
The index now stands at 81.5 per cent of the 1926 average. With the exception of the week ended December 4, the composite index has moved downward for 12 consecutive weeks. For the preceding week, the index stood at 81.9, a month ago at 82.9, and a year ago at 83.7 showing declines of 0.5 per cent, 1.7 per cent, and 2.6 per cent, respectively. The highest point reached this year was for the week ended April 3—88.3—and the accumulated decline has been 7.7 per cent.

Decreases in wholesale prices for foods, farm products, and textile products largely accounted for the decline in the general index. Slightly lower averages were also reported for hides and leather products and building materials. Two groups of commodities—metals and metal products and chemicals and drugs—showed higher levels than for the previous week.

Commodity Groups	Dec. 18 1937	Dec. 11 1937	Dec. 19 1936	Dec 21 1935
All commodities	81.5	81.9	83.7	80.4
Farm products	73.2	73.4	87.7	77.3
Foods	79.7	80.7	85.1	85.3
Hides & leather prod	98.2	98.3	100.5	96.2
Textile products	69.5	69.9	75.7	72.7
Fuel and lighting materials	78.6	78.6	77.5	75.7
Metals & metal prod	96.4	96.2	88.8	86.2
Building materials	92.8	93.0	89.2	85.2
Chemicals & drugs	79.1	78.9	85.4	80.2
Housefurnishing goods	92.1	92.1	84.3	82.2
Miscellaneous	74.8	74.8	74.4	67.5
Raw materials	75.2	75.3	84.9	*
Semimanufactured articles	77.6	78.1	82.7	*
Finished products	85.5	85.9	83.7	*
All commodities other than farm products	83.4	83.8	82.9	81.0
All commodities other than farm products and foods	83.7	83.7	82.2	78.8

*Not computed.

Cotton Prices Level Off After Decline



The course of cotton prices over the past two years is shown on the accompanying chart.

Jackson Broadside Seen Prelude To Anti-Trust Move

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27 (AP)—Criticism of monopolistic "profiteering" by Robert H. Jackson, Assistant Attorney General, received widespread interpretation today as a prelude to a broad administration anti-trust campaign.

Most observers expect President Roosevelt to recommend specific legislation to strengthen the present anti-trust statutes. Some even have predicted a congressional investigation of alleged monopolies.

Sees Profiteering the Cause

Mr. Jackson, who has discussed the monopoly issue with the President on several occasions, said last night in a radio address:

"It is the monopolists, and those so near monopoly as to control their prices, who by their profiteering have simply priced themselves out of the market, and priced themselves into a slump.

"When the business goes into a slump, the workmen go home without jobs. When workmen go home without jobs, the grocer, the baker, the clothier and all the rest have lost their customers. When the customer is lost, the merchant cancels his order for goods.

"And when the cancellation reaches back to big business, where it started, the big business man clamors that government should give him confidence."

Some industrial leaders, Mr. Jackson declared, "have learned that the only way to ensure a reasonably steady well being for the nation as a whole is for government to act as an impartial overseer of our industrial progress, ready at all times to call a halt to monopolistic practices which threaten to throw our whole economy out of order."

Lammot du Pont, he noted, referred to labor trouble as one of the most important difficulties of private enterprise.

Cause of Labor Troubles

"Does private enterprise," Mr. Jackson then asked, "stop to consider how much of our labor troubles are with us simply because too much of private enterprise took an attitude of obstruction, evasion and avoidance toward the labor laws of 20 years ago and the labor laws of three years ago. . . .?"

Senators O'Mahoney (D), Wyoming and Borah (R), Idaho, have proposed their bill for federal corporation charters as a means of restricting monopoly.

"I think the debacle of the wages and hours legislation points directly to the principle of federal incorporation as a substitute," said Senator O'Mahoney.

His bill would require all corporations operating in interstate commerce to procure licenses from the Federal Trade Commission. The licenses would stipulate the conditions under which corporations could do business.

French Pay Off British Rail Loan

PARIS (AP) — Finance Minister, Georges Bonnet announces that France had paid the last installment on a £40,000,000 (about $200,000,000) loan which British bankers made to French railroads early this year.

He said the final £8,000,000 (about $40,000,000) was repaid Friday from the French equlization fund.

Steel Operations Drop Due Mostly To the Holidays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Due largely to plant shutdowns for the holidays, as well as to light buying, the national steel operating rate declined 4 points to 23 per cent of mill capacity during the past week, according to the magazine Steel.

The slackening of production, continues the report, was general in practically all centers. Pittsburgh dropped 5 points to 14 per cent, Eastern Pennsylvania 4 points to 25, Youngstown 12 points to 18, Chicago half a point to 23.5, Wheeling 5 points to 19, Buffalo 2 points to 14, New England 2 points to 28, Cincinnati 18 points to 36, St. Louis 1 point to 15 and Cleveland 12 points to 24. Detroit at 52 per cent and Birmingham at 45 per cent were unchanged.

"Consumers who have been delaying orders as far as possible, to limit their inventories," says the survey, "are expected to place business when the turn of the year has passed, and necessity for rigidly holding stocks as low as possible no longer operates.

Outlook for 1938

"The industry for weeks has had its eyes fixed on the opening of the new year as a time for some expansion. Already indications have appeared of a better feeling and this is likely to continue in increasing measure.

"Meanwhile, a number of projects involving large tonnages of steel, delivery of which will be spread over several months, are developing. These include steel rails for track maintenance, a considerable tonnage for battleships, tankers and cargo vessels and some large structural projects. These requirements will give mills considerable backlog.

"Japan has closed for 50,000 tons of pig iron with southern producers, including both basic and foundry. This is the first large purchase of pig iron by Japan in several weeks. Japan is in the market for a substantial tonnage of plates also.

"Railroad buying, always an important element in the steel market, seems to be pivoting on the possibility of an increase in freight rates early in the year. Western roads have outlined their requirements of rails at 150,000 to 200,000 tons.

Auto Output Less

"Curtailment of assembly schedules, due largely to the holidays, reduced automobile output last week to 67,230, nearly 15,000 less than the preceding week.

"Steelmaking scrap continues to indicate better sentiment by a steady, though gradual rise. Last week an advance of 50 cents was registered at Chicago, others centers holding firmly. This is an increase of $1.50 at Chicago during December."

For the fourth consecutive week Steel's composite price of steelmaking scrap showed an increase. The composite for last week stands at $13.58, a rise of 17 cents over the preceding week. The rise since the last week in November aggregates 83 cents. The iron and steel composite at $38.90 and the finished steel composite at $61.70, show no change.

Large Steel Rail Order Is Placed

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—A 15,000-ton rail order spread cheer in this southern steel capital.

This development came closely following announcement that steel operations here will jump next week from 45 to 60 per cent of capacity.

The new rail order was from the Southern Railway and was valued at $600,000. The Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., U. S. Steel subsidiary and largest southern steel producer, will deliver the rails.

A company spokesman said T. C. I.'s operations this week will be at 65 per cent rate and the outlook for continuing this pace in the first months of 1938 was bright.

No new employment was expected to result from the step-up.

Boston & Maine Loan

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Boston & Maine Railroad has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to approve a $2,000,000 loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Proceeds from the loan, which would fall due Feb. 1, 1939, would be used to meet fixed charges falling due next Jan. 1.

The SECOND NATIONAL
Bank of Boston
FOUNDED 1832
111 FRANKLIN STREET
and HOTEL STATLER BUILDING
COMMERCIAL BANKING—FOREIGN—SAFE DEPOSIT
AND TRUST DEPARTMENTS
MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Trading in Wheat Slow; Corn Prices Highest in Weeks

Weekly Grain Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Trading in wheat has dwindled in volume the past week, the holiday season curbing the interest in the market, while the news developments have not been of a sort to stimulate much interest.

Foreign buying of wheat has been intermittent, and in the past few weeks has not reached any impressive total. At the present time Australia is offering freely, and importers are taking advantage of this to influence, if possible, freer selling of other wheats. Argentina also is now offering on a lower basis, prices now asked for Plate wheat being about even with those for American winters.

Australia has a surplus of about 13,000,000 bushels larger than a year ago, but with the big losses in Argentina, total southern hemisphere supplies will be about 50,000,000 bushels less than last year. With the small stocks now available in Canada, an amount placed by some authorities at only 33,000,000 bushels, the inference is that American wheat will have to supply a large part of foreign needs.

However, the latter are not immediately urgent enough to cause buyers to anticipate future needs, and as a matter of fact buying continues on a hand-to-mouth basis. Total exports of American wheat to date run about 36,000,000 bushels, but it is expected that for the season we will ship 104,000,000 bushels.

Estimates Reduced

Domestic trade developments have been about a standoff. Government final crop estimates showed a reduction from preliminary forecasts of about 12,000,000 bushels, the reduction being mainly in spring wheat. The estimated winter wheat acreage is about the same as a year ago, and the crop is estimated at 630,000,000 bushels, compared to 688,000,000 bushels harvested last year.

Primary receipts for the season since July 1 total about 100,000,000 bushels more than a year ago. Notwithstanding the big increase in the crop total, visible stocks are now only about 32,000,000 bushels larger than a year ago.

Corn Prices Higher

Corn during the week sold at the highest prices since early November when the movement was at its height. From the top there has been a little setback. With Argentine supplies dropping to extremely small proportions and European needs heavy, it is now expected that American corn, which is of excellent quality, will be needed in large quantities for the next three or possibly four months.

Until new crop Argentine corn is available in Europe next spring, the United States appears to be the logical source of supply for Europe for some time to come. Argentine shipments the past week were 2,756,000 bushels estimated, while United States clearances have started with an outgo of 1,337,000 bushels according to Bradstreet.

Oats have shown a firmer tone recently, and have held the small advances. Rye also has shown some independent strength.

Corn Prices Rise On Large Buying

CHICAGO, Dec. 27 (AP)—Big buying of corn futures was the outstanding feature of grain trading today, with Argentine corn prices skyrocketing 4¼ cents a bushel. In Chicago corn rose 2½ cents maximum.

Renewed activity of export demand for United States corn brought out estimates that upwards of 1,000,000 bushels had been taken today for shipment overseas, and that only 18,000,000 bushels of corn remained in Argentina for export. At Buenos Aires, both January and February corn shot up to 80½ cents a bushel, nearly 20 cents over the December delivery price in Chicago.

At the close, Chicago corn futures were 1 cent to 2⅛ cents above Friday's finish, Dec. 61⅛, May 61¾-⅞, July 61-61⅛, wheat ¼-½ up, May 92½-⅝, July 86½, and oats ⅛-⅜ advanced.

Foreign Exchange Rates

(12 noon, Dec. 27, 1937)

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.99⅛	$4.99⅛	$8.2397
Cables	4.99⅜	4.99⅜	8.2397
France—franc	.0340	.0340	†
Belgium—belga	.1697	.1697	.1695
Switz'd—franc	.2313	.2313	†
Italy—lira	.0526	.0526	.0526
Germany—mark	.4031	.4031	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5561	.5561	†
Sweden—krona	.2577	.2577	.4537
Norway—krone	.2512	.2512	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2232	.2232	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0092	.0092	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1900	.1900	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0352	.0352	†
Finland—finm'k	.0222	.0222	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1990	.1990	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1898	.1898	.1900
Portugal—escudo	.0454	.0454	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235	.0235	.0298

South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2945	.2945	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0550	.0550	.2025
Chile—peso	.0375	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.2450	.2450	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.54001	.54001	1.7510

Far East			
Japan—yen	.2914	.2912	.8440
India—rupee	.3774	.3776	.6180
Java—florin	.5576	.5576	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3130	.3130	*
Shanghai—dol	.2962††	.2962††	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5862	.5862	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5012	.5012	.5000

Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9988	.9988	1.0231

Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso. ††Nominal.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	New York Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Jan.	8.22	8.25	8.20	8.21	
March	8.33	8.37	8.32	8.32	—.02
May	8.40	8.44	8.37	8.37	—.03
July	8.44	8.50	8.42	8.42	—.02
Oct.	8.51	8.57	8.51	8.51	—.04
Dec.	8.57	8.59	8.54	8.54	—.03

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 3¼s '43-40 June	106.7	106.6	106.7
2 3⅝s '43-41 Mch	107.1	107.1	107.1
12 3¼s '45-43	107.10	107.8	107.10
8 3¼s '46-44	107.5	107.5	107.5
1 2⅝s '47-45	103.28	103.28	103.28
60 2½s '45	102.19	102.19	102.19
5 2¾s '51-48	102.8	102.8	102.8
61 2½s '53-49	99.29	99.28	99.28
25 2¾s '54-51	101.8	101.6	101.6
28 3s '55-51	104.7	104.4	104.6
13 2¾s '60-55	102.6	102.2	102.6
16 2¾s '59-56	101.3	101.3	101.3

Federal Farm Mortgage

3 3s '47-42	103.31	103.30	103.30
3 2¾s '47-42	102.21	102.21	102.21
2 3s '49-44	103.20	103.20	103.20

Home Owners' Loan

21 2¾s '49-39	101.23	101.22	101.23
25 2¼s '44-42	101.6	101.6	101.6
25 3s '52-44	103.22	103.17	103.22

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 Adams Exp 4s '48	90	90	90
19 Alleghany 5s '44	72¾	71½	71½
16 Alleghany 5s '49	65½	64¼	64¼
56 Alleghany 5s '50 st	33½	33⅛	33¼
29 Allis Chalm 4s '52	103¾	103⅛	103⅝
4 Am & For P 5s 2030	58⅝	56⅝	56⅝
1 Am Ice 5s '53	96	96	96
22 AmIGChem 5½s '49	103¾	103¼	103½
7 Am T&T 5½s '43	113	112⅜	113
4 Am T&T 3½s '66	100⅞	100⅝	100⅞
12 Am T&T cv 4½s '39	100	100	100
10 Am T & T 3¼s '61	101	100¾	101
2 Am W & Es 6s '75	95	95	95
4 Araconda Cop 4½s '50	103¾	103¾	103¾
10 Ang C Nitra deb '67	30	30	30
15 Ark&MnRyBdge 5s '64	99½	98½	99½
1 Arm Del 4s '57	86½	86½	86½
3 Arm Del 4s '55	87	87	87
39 AT&SF 4s '95	109¾	109½	109½
2 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	103¾	103¾	103¾
10 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	105½	105½	105½
2 AT&SF 4½s 'C-A '62	111½	111½	111½
22 ACL cit 4s '52	75½	75¼	75¼
5 A C Line 4½s '64	76½	76½	76½
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	32¼	32¼	32¼
27 B&O rfg 5s '95	49	48⅛	48½
3 B&O 1st 5s '48	81½	81	81
23 B&O rfg 5s '95	42	40½	40½
15 B&O 5s '96 F	40¾	40	40
24 B&O 5s 2000 D	40½	39¾	39¾
53 B&O cv 4½s '60	23½	23	23½
1 B&O 4s '48	77½	77½	77½
8 B&O 5s S W '50	62	61½	62
2 Bell TPa 5s '60C	126¾	126¾	126¾
2 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	100½	100¼	100¼
14 Beth Stl 3⅜s '66	92¾	92½	92¾
7 Boston&Me 5s '67	47¾	47	47¾
6 Boston&Me 5s '55	50¼	50	50¼
3 Bos&NY AirL 4s '55	9¼	9¼	9¼
2 BitConMills 6½s '34	8	7½	8
1 BotCon M 6½s '34 ct	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2 Bkly City RR 5s '41	40	40	40
37 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	47¾	46½	46½
1 Bkly UnEl 1st 5s '50	75	75	75
8 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	107	107	107
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	70¼	70¼	70¼
11 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	93	92¾	93
18 Buf R&P 4½s 57	42	39½	39½
1 Bush Term 5s 55	41	41	41
10 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	116½	116¼	116½
2 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	116¾	116⅝	116⅝
2 Can Nat&Ry 4½s 57	113¼	113¼	113¼
5 Can Pac 5s 44	113	113	113
3 Can Pac 4s perp	86¾	86¾	86¾
2 Caro C&O 5s 38	101½	101½	101½
10 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	11¼	11	11
1 Cen Pacific 5s 60	106	106	106
4 Cen Pac 5s 60	72	71¾	71¾
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	99¾	99¾	99¾
11 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	35⅝	35	35
1 Certain-td 5½s 48	63½	63½	63½
1 ChamplonP&P 4¾s50	105½	105½	105½
2 C&O 3½s 96 D	95½	95¼	95¼
4 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	110	110	110
4 CB&Q 4¼s 77	105	105	105
1 CB&Q 4¼s 'D' 58	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	108¼	108¼	108¼
21 Chi & E Ill 5s 51	15½	15½	15½
43 Chic Gt West 4s '59	17	16⅜	16⅜
9 Chi I & L 6s '66	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
4 Chi I & L 5s '56	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
64 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	11¼	10¾	10¾
91 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3½	3¼	3¼
3 CM&SP 4¾s '89	28¾	28¾	28¾
5 CM&SP 4½s '89C	28¾	28¾	28¾
9 CM&SP gen 4s '89	27¼	27⅛	27⅛
1 Chi&NW 6½s '36	21	20⅝	21
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	11	10½	10½
1 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	18¾	18½	18½
175 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	5¾	5¼	5¼
5 Chi & NW 4½ 2037	10¼	10	10
1 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	10¾	10	10
1 Chi & NW 3½ '87	17⅝	17	17
5 CRI & P 4½s '53A	9	9	9
29 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	4¾	4½	4½
9 C R I & P 4s '88	17	16½	16½
19 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	9	8½	8½
7 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108	108	108
5 Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	93	93	93
5 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	100	99½	100
1 Childs Co 5s '43	60	60	60
1 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s '66	103	103	103
5 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	107½	107	107
19 CinUnTerm 5s '57 C	107¾	107½	107½
6 CCC&StL 4½s '77	75	74½	75
1 Clev Cl Iron 4¾s '50	105	105	105
3 Clev Sh Line 4½s '61	104	104	104
14 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	105⅞	105¾	105¾
4 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	100½	100½	100½
2 ClevUnTerm4½s '77C	92	92	92
11 Col & So 4½s 'A' 80	45¼	43¼	43¼
4 Colmbia G & E 5s '52 May	93¾	93¾	93¾
3 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	95½	95½	95½
1 Com'l InvTr 3½s '51	102	102	102
1 ConnRivPow 3¾s '61	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Con Edis 3¼s '65	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Con Edis 3½s '56	103½	103½	103½
8 ConGasNY 4½s '51	107¼	107¼	107¼
6 Con Oil 3½s '51	97¼	97¼	97¼
9 Consum Pow 3½s '70	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Consum Pow 3¼s '65	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Crown Cork 4s '50	106	106	106
1 Crown Will 6s '51	103½	103½	103½
5 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	37½	37½	37½
8 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	107½	107⅜	107½
11 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	54⅝	54	54
1 Del P&L 4¼s '71	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 D&RG 4s '36	12¼	12	12¼
3 D&RG West 4s '55	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
17 D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	5¾	5½	5½
44 D&RGWest 5s '78	9	8¾	8¾
10 Det Ed 4s '65	110⅜	110½	110½
2 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	23½	23	23
10 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	108	108	108
10 ElectAutoLite 4s '52	99½	99¼	99¼
2 Erie rfg 5s '67	46½	45	45
20 Erie rfg 5s '75	46	44	44
4 Erie gen lien 4s '96	58½	58½	58½
15 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	6¼	6¼	6¼
24 Fla E Cst 5s '74	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝
1 Fla Cen Pen 5s '43	45	45	45
14 Gen Mot Accept 3s'46	102¼	102	102¼
1 Gen MotAccept3¼s'51	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	51	51	51
4 Goodrich 6s '45	94¼	94	94¼
10 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104	103⅞	104
4 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	90¾	90½	90½
2 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	90	89½	90
15 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	105½	105⅜	105½
2 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	96	96	96
8 Gt Nor 3⅜s '67	79½	79¼	79½
1 GulfMob&N 5½s '50	82½	82½	82½
2 Gulf M & Ss '50	79	79	79
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	86½	86½	86½
5 Housatonic 5s '37	42	42	42
1 Hous OilTex 5½s '40	99¼	99¼	99¼
39 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	30½	30	30
21 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	52¾	52	52
28 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	18½	18	18½
3 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	108¼	108⅛	108¼
3 Ill Cen rfg 4s '53	48	47⅝	47⅝
21 Ill Cen 4s '55	52	52	52
24 Ill Cen 4s '66	38½	37½	37½
5 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	44¾	44	44
37 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	42¼	41¼	41¼
1 Ill Steel 4½s '40	107	107	107
1 Inland Stl 3⅜s '61	104¾	104⅞	104⅞
1 Interb R Tr 7s'32	52½	52½	52½
4 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	51¼	51	51¼
15 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	48½	48¼	48½
2 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66 ct	47¼	47¼	47¼
10 Int Gt Nor aj 6s'52	5¼	4⅞	4⅞
2 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	19	19	19
3 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	19	19	19
1 Int Paper 6s '55	72	72	72
7 Int Paper 5s '47	86	85¾	85¾
1 Int Rys C A 6½'47	97	97	97
101 Int T&T cv 4½s'39	89½	89¼	89¼
14 Int T&T 4½s '52	59¾	59	59
9 Int T&T 5s '55	64	63¾	63¾
9 Jones&Laugh8¼4¼s'61	97¾	97½	97½
6 KCFtS&Mem4s'36	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
14 K C South 5s '50	64½	64	64
11 K C South 3s '50	70	69⅞	70
1 Kings Co Elec 4s '49	80	80	80
1 Kinsl-Co Ld 5s '54	100	100	100
1 Lac Gas 6s '42A	53½	53½	53½
1 Lac Gas 5½s '53	62	62	62
3 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	61	61	61
3 Lac Gas 5s '39	91	91	91
15 B&O 5s '96 F	40¾	40	40
24 B&O 5s 2000 D	40½	39¾	39¾
53 B&O cv 4½s '60	23½	23	23½
1 B&O 4s '48	77½	77½	77½
8 B&O 5s S W '50	62	61½	62
2 Bell TPa 5s '60C	126¾	126¾	126¾
2 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	100½	100¼	100¼
14 Beth Stl 3⅜s '66	92¾	92½	92¾
7 Boston&Me 5s '67	47¾	47	47¾
6 Boston&Me 5s '55	50¼	50	50¼
3 Bos&NY AirL 4s '55	9¼	9¼	9¼
2 BitConMills 6½s '34	8	7½	8
1 BotCon M 6½s '34 ct	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2 Bkly City RR 5s '41	40	40	40
37 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	47¾	46½	46½
1 Bkly UnEl 1st 5s '50	75	75	75
8 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	107	107	107
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	70¼	70¼	70¼
11 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	93	92¾	93
18 Buf R&P 4½s 57	42	39½	39½
1 Bush Term 5s 55	41	41	41
10 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	116½	116¼	116½
2 Can Nat Ry 4¾s 55	116¾	116⅝	116⅝
2 Can Nat&Ry 4½s 57	113¼	113¼	113¼
5 Can Pac 5s 44	113	113	113
3 Can Pac 4s perp	86¾	86¾	86¾
2 Caro C&O 5s 38	101½	101½	101½
10 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	11¼	11	11
1 Cen Pacific 5s 60	106	106	106
4 Cen Pac 5s 60	72	71¾	71¾
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	99¾	99¾	99¾
11 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	35⅝	35	35
1 Certain-td 5½s 48	63½	63½	63½
1 ChamplonP&P 4¾s50	105½	105½	105½
2 C&O 3½s 96 D	95½	95¼	95¼
4 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	110	110	110
4 CB&Q 4¼s 77	105	105	105
1 CB&Q 4¼s 'D' 58	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	108¼	108¼	108¼
21 Chi & E Ill 5s 51	15½	15½	15½
43 Chic Gt West 4s '59	17	16⅜	16⅜
9 Chi I & L 6s '66	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
4 Chi I & L 5s '56	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
64 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	11¼	10¾	10¾
91 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3½	3¼	3¼
3 CM&SP 4¾s '89	28¾	28¾	28¾
5 CM&SP 4½s '89C	28¾	28¾	28¾
9 CM&SP gen 4s '89	27¼	27⅛	27⅛
1 Chi&NW 6½s '36	21	20⅝	21
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	11	10½	10½
1 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	18¾	18½	18½
175 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	5¾	5¼	5¼
5 Chi & NW 4½ 2037	10¼	10	10
1 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	10¾	10	10
1 Chi & NW 3½ '87	17⅝	17	17
5 CRI & P 4½s '53A	9	9	9
29 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	4¾	4½	4½
9 C R I & P 4s '88	17	16½	16½
19 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	9	8½	8½
7 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108	108	108
5 Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	93	93	93
5 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	100	99½	100
1 Childs Co 5s '43	60	60	60
1 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s '66	103	103	103
5 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	107½	107	107
19 CinUnTerm 5s '57 C	107¾	107½	107½
6 CCC&StL 4½s '77	75	74½	75
1 Clev Cl Iron 4¾s '50	105	105	105
3 Clev Sh Line 4½s '61	104	104	104
14 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	105⅞	105¾	105¾
4 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	100½	100½	100½
2 ClevUnTerm4½s '77C	92	92	92
11 Col & So 4½s 'A' 80	45¼	43¼	43¼
4 Colmbia G & E 5s '52 May	93¾	93¾	93¾
3 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	95½	95½	95½
1 Com'l InvTr 3½s '51	102	102	102
1 ConnRivPow 3¾s '61	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Con Edis 3¼s '65	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Con Edis 3½s '56	103½	103½	103½
8 ConGasNY 4½s '51	107¼	107¼	107¼
6 Con Oil 3½s '51	97¼	97¼	97¼
9 Consum Pow 3½s '70	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Consum Pow 3¼s '65	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Crown Cork 4s '50	106	106	106
1 Crown Will 6s '51	103½	103½	103½
5 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	37½	37½	37½
8 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	107½	107⅜	107½
11 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	54⅝	54	54
1 Del P&L 4¼s '71	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 D&RG 4s '36	12¼	12	12¼
3 D&RG West 4s '55	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
17 D&RGW 5s '55 Asd	5¾	5½	5½
44 D&RGWest 5s '78	9	8¾	8¾
10 Det Ed 4s '65	110⅜	110½	110½
2 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	23½	23	23
10 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	108	108	108
10 ElectAutoLite 4s '52	99½	99¼	99¼
2 Erie rfg 5s '67	46½	45	45
20 Erie rfg 5s '75	46	44	44
4 Erie gen lien 4s '96	58½	58½	58½
15 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	6¼	6¼	6¼
24 Fla E Cst 5s '74	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝
1 Fla Cen Pen 5s '43	45	45	45
14 Gen Mot Accept 3s'46	102¼	102	102¼
1 Gen MotAccept3¼s'51	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	51	51	51
4 Goodrich 6s '45	94¼	94	94¼
10 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104	103⅞	104
4 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	90¾	90½	90½
2 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	90	89½	90
15 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	105½	105⅜	105½
2 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	96	96	96
8 Gt Nor 3⅜s '67	79½	79¼	79½
1 GulfMob&N 5½s '50	82½	82½	82½
2 Gulf M & Ss '50	79	79	79
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	86½	86½	86½
5 Housatonic 5s '37	42	42	42
1 Hous OilTex 5½s '40	99¼	99¼	99¼
39 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	30½	30	30
21 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	52¾	52	52
28 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	18½	18	18½
3 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	108¼	108⅛	108¼
3 Ill Cen rfg 4s '53	48	47⅝	47⅝
21 Ill Cen 4s '55	52	52	52
24 Ill Cen 4s '66	38½	37½	37½
5 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	44¾	44	44
37 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	42¼	41¼	41¼
1 Ill Steel 4½s '40	107	107	107
1 Inland Stl 3⅜s '61	104¾	104⅞	104⅞
1 Interb R Tr 7s'32	52½	52½	52½
4 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	51¼	51	51¼
15 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	48½	48¼	48½
2 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66 ct	47¼	47¼	47¼
10 Int Gt Nor aj 6s'52	5¼	4⅞	4⅞
2 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	19	19	19
3 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C	19	19	19
1 Int Paper 6s '55	72	72	72
7 Int Paper 5s '47	86	85¾	85¾
1 Int Rys C A 6½'47	97	97	97
101 Int T&T cv 4½s'39	89½	89¼	89¼
14 Int T&T 4½s '52	59¾	59	59
9 Int T&T 5s '55	64	63¾	63¾
9 Jones&Laugh8¼4¼s'61	97¾	97½	97½
6 KCFtS&Mem4s'36	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
14 K C South 5s '50	64½	64	64
11 K C South 3s '50	70	69⅞	70
1 Kings Co Elec 4s '49	80	80	80
1 Kinsl-Co Ld 5s '54	100	100	100
1 Lac Gas 6s '42A	53½	53½	53½
1 Lac Gas 5½s '53	62	62	62
3 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	61	61	61
3 Lac Gas 5s '39	91	91	91
15 B&O 5s '96 F	40¾	40	40
24 B&O 5s 2000 D	40½	39¾	39¾
53 B&O cv 4½s '60	23½	23	23½
1 B&O 4s '48	77½	77½	77½
8 B&O 5s S W '50	62	61½	62
2 Bell TPa 5s '60C	126¾	126¾	126¾
2 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	100½	100¼	100¼
14 Beth Stl 3⅜s '66	92¾	92½	92¾
7 Boston&Me 5s '67	47¾	47	47¾
6 Boston&Me 5s '55	50¼	50	50¼
3 Bos&NY AirL 4s '55	9¼	9¼	9¼
2 BitConMills 6½s '34	8	7½	8
1 BotCon M 6½s '34 ct	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
2 Bkly City RR 5s '41	40	40	40
37 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	47¾	46½	46½
1 Bkly UnEl 1st 5s '50	75	75	75
8 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	107	107	107
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	70¼	70¼	70¼
11 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	93	92¾	93
18 Buf R&P 4½s 57	42	39½	39½
1 Bush Term 5s 55	41	41	41
10 Can Nat 5s

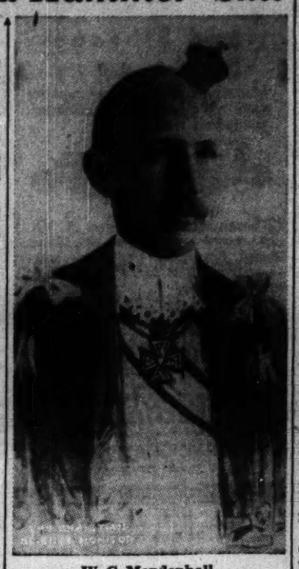
Geologists to Lampoon Selves In 'Pick and Hammer' Skit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24—The annual "gridiron" opera of the Pick and Hammer Club, a group of Washington geologists, will this year "pan" the famous and hear famous of the American geological fraternity at coming meetings of the Geological Society of America.

Walter C. Mendenhall, director of the Geological Survey, Bailey Willis, professor emeritus of Stanford University, Andrew Lawson, professor emeritus of the University of California and geological consultant of the San Francisco bridge, Charles P. Berkey of Columbia, geological advisor in construction of Grand Coulee Dam, Holland Tunnel, etc., and Arthur L. Day, former director of Carnegie Institution's Geophysical Laboratory and President-elect of the Geological Society of America—all will be depicted as they never really were.

More than 500 natural scientists are expected to gather in Roosevelt High School here on Dec. 29 for this year's edition of the Pick and Hammer Club's playlet. Written largely by G. F. Loughlin, chief geologist of the United States Geological Survey, its title is "I'd Rather Be Bright" (than famous). It deals with the struggles of younger geologists to displace old theories and traditional authorities and of the difficulties of neophyte geologists in deciding who, which, and what is authoritative. The locale is a mythical South Sea Isle of Mineralasia, profuse with palms, savages and dancers. Meters and melodies are borrowed largely from Gilbert and Sullivan.



W. C. Mendenhall

Director of Geological Survey, Attired in the Robes and Insignia of Office Which Accompany the Medal Awarded by the Pick and Hammer Club. Mr. Mendenhall Was Medalist in 1932

Seattle Studies Closed Shop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 27—An open-shop versus closed-shop controversy precipitated by daily articles appearing in the Los Angeles Times has led to an appraisal of unionism and stock-taking of its results up and down the Coast. The articles were directed against the closed-shop methods as followed in Seattle, and the leadership of Dave Beck, teamster, and American Federation of Labor leader, and were professedly for the purpose of protecting the open-shop city from such leadership. Mr. Beck claims to have organized 30,000 teamsters in the Los Angeles area within the past 18 months.

One of the accusations made by the newspaper is that Seattle businessmen are in collusion with the Beck leadership and under its domination. The Seattle businessmen answer:

"Whether we like it or not, unionism is here and has been sanctioned by federal law. We are cooperating with it rather than fighting it. Other cities like Los Angeles are passing through the throes of unionization. We have already passed through the stage and are now settled down to an acceptance of the unions and a relative freedom from strikes."

They back up this argument with figures from the Department of Labor, to show that Seattle has lost fewer man-hours because of strikes than most American cities. Figures assembled by the Seattle Chamber of Commerce show that during the past four years this city has lost 99.51 man days per thousand population because of strikes, Los Angeles 121.82, San Francisco 360 and Portland 90.39.

This record is challenged by those who feel that labor peace has been earned largely through subjection to union leadership, and its support by the present city administration and consequent police protection. Agreement between the Teamsters' Union and such industries as the laundries, the milk dealers and dry cleaners, called "co-operation" by one side, is looked upon by the opposition as "collusion" between big business and big labor. Others see it as resulting from labor's "big stick" tactics.

According to the Beck theory, in order to maintain a uniform wage structure and one which affords living up to American standards, there must be uniform prices and fair competition. He points out that the public has accepted this sequence in national affairs, where the railroads charge a uniform rate and pay a uniform wage.

In practice this theory works out in what its opponents call price-fixing and trade restriction. It operates in this way for instance: A union demands higher wages, which the industry holds it cannot afford to pay. Instead of striking the plant, labor offers to help the industry to operate on a basis affording higher wages and the two, labor and the employers then work together to that end. Their conference may result in several changes, of which the stabilization or raising of prices to the consumer is only one.

That this co-ordination of industry and labor is at the expense of the consumer is another argued point. The unions argue that the consumer does not pay for the raise in wages, and they point to the uniform price of milk on the Coast regardless of wages paid milk drivers. The cost of living, however, is higher in the closed-shop city of Seattle than in Los Angeles, although it is comparable with the cost in the average American city. Retail sales are also high in Seattle and so are savings accounts and the use of electricity.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Toronto (Third Church): Massey Hall, Shuter and Victoria Streets, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 2.

England

Kent

Gravesend: Gravesend Town Hall, 8 p. m., Jan. 10.

London

London (Eighth Church): Streatham Baths, High Road, Streatham, 8 p. m., Jan. 13.

Sussex

Chichester: Exchange Theater, 3 p. m., Jan. 9.

Worcestershire

Worcester: Guildhall, 8 p. m., Jan. 11.

South Africa

Natal

Durban (First Church): Metro Theater, 3 p. m., Feb. 6.
Pinetown: Feb. 5.

Transvaal

Johannesburg (First Church): City Hall, 1:15 p. m., Feb. 8.
Johannesburg (Fourth Church): Wanderer's Hall, 8 p. m., Feb. 12.
Pretoria (First Church): New City Hall, 8:15 p. m., Feb. 10.
Springs: Town Hall, 8 p. m., Feb. 11.

United States

Arizona

Tucson: High School Auditorium, North Second Avenue and East Sixth Street, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 2.

California

Arcadia (First Church, South Santa Anita): Church Edifice, 812 West Duarte Road, 8 p. m., Jan. 6.
Gardena (Eighth Church, Los Angeles): Wednesday Progressive Club House, Orchard Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 4.
Glendale: Church Edifice, 500 South Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 2.
Huntington Park: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Jan. 7.
La Jolla (Fourth Church, San Diego): Granada Theater, 3 p. m., Jan. 2.
La Mesa: Grossmont Union High School Auditorium, 2 p. m., Jan. 2.
Los Angeles (First Church): Church Edifice, 1306 South Alvarado Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 6.
Los Angeles (Sixth Church) Church Edifice, 4200 South Flower Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 7.
Los Angeles (Twenty-fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1014 South Cochran Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 7.
Los Angeles (Twenty-eighth Church): Church Edifice, 1018 Hilgard Avenue, Westwood Village, 8 p. m., Jan. 4.
Pasa Robles: High School Auditorium, Twenty-fourth and Spring Streets, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 2.

Florida

West Palm Beach: Church Edifice, Okeechobee Road and Flagler Boulevard, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 4.

Michigan

Detroit: (Third Church)—Church Edifice, Second and Seward Avenues, 8 p. m., Jan. 7.

Missouri

Kansas City: (First Church)—Church Edifice, Ninth Street and Forest Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 4. (Note change of date.)
St. Louis (Seventh Church)—Church Auditorium, 6336 Tennessee Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 7.

Montana

Bozeman: Emerson School Auditorium, South Grand Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 4.
Butte: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Jan. 3.

New York

Brooklyn: (First Church)—Church Edifice, New York Avenue and Dean Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 3. Radiocast Station WMCA.
Brooklyn: (Third Church)—Church Edifice, 261 East Twenty-first Street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 6.
New York: (Ninth Church)—Auditorium, American Woman's Association, 361 West Fifty-seventh Street, 12m., Jan. 7.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m. WORL, 920kc, on Jan. 2, 9, Feb. 6, 13, 1938; also short-wave station WIXAL, 10:15 a. m. (15.2mc), and 7 p. m. (6.40mc.) on Jan. 2, Feb. 6, March 6, 1938.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on Jan. 2, Feb. 6, March 6, 1938.

New York

Brooklyn—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on Jan. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, 1938.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc, also W8XK, 15.2mc, on Jan. 16, Feb. 20, 1938.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Jan. 2, Feb. 6, March 6, 1938.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on Jan. 9, 23, Feb. 13, 27, 1938.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on Jan. 2, 16, Feb. 6, 20, 1938.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Jan. 23, Feb. 27, 1938.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Jan. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, 1938.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Jan. 2, Feb. 6, 1938.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; on Jan. 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, 1938.

Baker Resumed Peace Services After War Post

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 27 (AP)—Newton D. Baker, who passed on here Dec. 25, was a lawyer and a pacifist to whose lot it fell, as Secretary of War in the Cabinet of President Wilson, to conduct the most stupendous military activity in which the United States had ever engaged.

For five years he managed affairs which began on his advent in office with the Pershing expedition into Mexico and culminated in the World War and the later task of demobilization.

Thereafter he fought for the ideals of Wilson, argued for cancellation of war debts and, as one of 11 members of President Hoover's National Law Enforcement Commission, wrote into the Wickersham report of 1931 a personal declaration in favor of the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

At Washington, Secretary of State Cordell Hull declared: "Mr. Baker was one of the truly great men of his day and generation. He rendered epochal services to his country and to the world.

"He was a great civic leader and gave unsparingly of his time and his rare talents. His fellow citizens will long remember with grateful appreciation the invaluable services he rendered in his high and responsible position during the World War and in no less degree the exceptional ability with which he devoted his later years to the cause of peace."

Both Gen. John J. Pershing and Gen. Peyton C. March, World War chief of staff, declared that in their opinion he was America's greatest Secretary of War.

When President Wilson and his League of Nations program went down to defeat in the 1920 election, Mr. Baker vowed that he would never make a political speech that did not contain a plea for the League, the World Court and international peace. He kept that vow.

Among Mr. Baker's many, varied peace-time activities were his appointment to the Permanent Court of Arbitration at the Hague by President Coolidge, his addresses favoring American entry into the League of Nations when Japan invaded Manchuria, a term as chairman of the National Crime Commission, an advisership to the Institute of Comparative Law of Harvard University, award for promotion of better understanding between Christian and Jew in 1930 for his activities against racial prejudice, reappointment in 1935 to the Hague Court, services in legal capacity under the NRA to a manufacturers' association, and directorships in many corporations and enterprises.

With the American declaration of war there were many ramifications of the military organization that became necessary, and in the formation of these Secretary Baker selected from civil life outstanding industrial, financial and scientific experts to assist him.

After the war the process of dismantling the huge fighting machine presented problems almost as great as those encountered in the building up of it. This work was commenced almost immediately upon the signing of the armistice, and within a year 3,236,000 American soldiers had been returned to civil life.

Mr. Baker entered politics in Cleveland, where he served several terms as city solicitor and twice was elected mayor. Shortly after the expiration of his second term, President Wilson named him Secretary of War to succeed Lindley M. Garrison, who resigned.

On July 5, 1902, Mr. Baker married Elizabeth Wells Leopold of Pottstown, Penn. They had one son and two daughters.

Brooklyn Eagle Strike Settled; On Since Sept. 13

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 27—American Newspaper Guild members who have been on strike against the Brooklyn Daily Eagle since Sept. 13 will go back to work today, peace having been arranged in an agreement between the management of the newspaper and the guild.

By the terms of the agreement, the Eagle management agrees to reinstate "immediately and without prejudice" all striking employees in positions similar to that they had before they walked out.

Immediately after reinstatement of the editorial employees, however, the Eagle management may lay off 40 of these workers specified in the agreement, each of whom will receive 20 weeks' severance pay, based on the salary each received before the strike. These 40 employees are to be placed on a preferred list for employment in the editorial department.

The agreement also provides for a five-day, 40-hour week and equal time off for overtime. The publisher may not discharge persons covered by the agreement save for cause, and it is provided that "economy shall not be a cause for discharge or lay-off." Dismissals for cause may be made by the publisher only after consultation with guild representatives. Pay of the Eagle workers members of the guild may not be reduced within the life of the contract, which is for one year. The agreement implies recognition of the guild for its members only and does not include a guild preferential shop.

Pacific Coast Patrol Continuance Announced

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Dec. 27 (AP)—Rear Admiral David M. Lebreton announced today the U. S. Navy will continue the "special security" destroyer patrol of the Pacific Coast it began last week.

Rear Admiral Lebreton, chief of staff to Admiral A. J. Hepburn, fleet commander, said leaves of personnel connected with the patrol had been cancelled but others had not.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 75¢ a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

FINEST acreage, pecan farms, country estates, beach homes, building lots; water front homes in exclusive Gulf Hills. KERR REALTY COMPANY, Gulfport, Miss.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35¢ a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

DOGS FOR SALE

BEAUTIFUL brown wavy haired Water Spaniels; ideal personal gift. Mrs. W. F. Cochran, 217 Warren St., Roxbury, Mass. High. 3776.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS — Sell — Rent — Banquet and Bridge Tables. Phone LIBerty 5071. Pettingill & Post, 77 Summer St., Boston, Mass.

TABLES for sale, duralumin edged tops, steel chassis, automatic folding. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. CAP 3623.

HAIR DRESSERS

92 Main Street, Nashua, N. H. Croquignole Spiral and Machineless Permanents.

VILLIE'S BEAUTY SHOPPE, Tel. 2095-W

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

COMPETENT office assistant, $18-$20; start stenography, bookkeeping. Write Box S-10, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 332 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOYES S. STEVENS, Bonded Warehouseman, 194 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 0400.

PAYING GUESTS

WEIRS, N. H.—Steam-heated rooms for winter sport fans (6 miles from Belknap Ski Jump and Recreational Area) at Lake Winnepesaukee; meals optional. GRACE MOORE (tel. Weirs 3963).

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, Mass., 304 Commonwealth Ave.—A comfortable home for discriminating guests. Phone Com. 8441.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Large front room, single or double; private home; running water. Furnished or unfurnished, near subways. Call evenings, NEvins 8-6166.

N. Y. C.—Master bedroom; attractively furnished, private bath; for woman; in private apt.; $12.00 weekly. On Washington Square (Gramercy 7-7082).

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Young woman has attractive room to share; private bath; board optional. 1797 Lanier Pl. N. W. Col. 7330.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Room furnished with studio couch and other desirable furniture; 3 windows, fireplace. POtomac 0429.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WOMAN, kindly, capable, dependable, as companion-helper, or assist one needing attention. Write Box F-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. OR. 6-4408. Opp. Macy's. 8th Fl. Bring furs or we call.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

APPROVED
MARINELLO SHOP
MISS DAISY RUSSELL, Prop.
Permanent Waving and all branches of Beauty Work, done by graduates.
1343 Columbia Rd. Ph. Columbia 10153

For Quality
Printing
C. WILLIAM GRAY
Georgia 4036
5425 Georgia Ave. N. W.

HATS *"That Are Different"*
ONE PRICE—$2.00
LILLIAN M. GUSACK
5022 Connecticut Ave.
Washington, D. C.
(Near Nebraska Ave.)
Open 9 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. Cleveland 9831

San Diego County Advised to Adopt Manager System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—The feasibility of a county manager form of government is being considered by the San Diego County Development Federation, composed of 25 chambers of commerce and other civic groups, the question having come up last summer, when a committee of nine was appointed.

Reporting, the committee says:

"After studying the modern trends of civic government, with its variety of pulic services and departments comparable to industrial organizations and public utilities corporations, we are unanimously of the opinion that a county manager, or chief executive of the board of supervisors, would be a progressive step in the administration of the business of the county."

The report has been referred to the various chambers of commerce and other member groups for study and debate. At some later date, the Federation will officially act on the recommendation in time to campaign for the necessary change in the charter at the 1938 county elections, if the change is deemed advisable.

The committee held sessions twice monthly for three months. Its members communicated with seven counties in the nation having this form of government. In its report, it points out that none of the seven have gone back to the previous form. In some instances, such as San Mateo county, California, the electorates have paid for their experience in the beginning by unsuitable appointments, the report said. The Sacramento County, Calif., Chamber of Commerce is quoted as follows:

"We are happy to state that we have a county charter form of government, which provides for a county executive; that this new form of government is functioning most efficiently and to the general satisfaction of the taxpayers."

The members of the committee comprised J. H. Bjornstad, Lemon Grove; J. C. Coulombe, Del Mar; Percy Fisher, Escondido; Walter A. Flack, National City; Clarence H. Haines, Vista; George Stephan, La Jolla; Col. C. S. Timmons, Chula Vista; J. Claude Wilson, Escondido, and Douglas Young, San Diego.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON (Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertising phone National 2142 9 to 4 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A reduction of 10% in price will be effective on all regular models of IVY Corsets, Foundations and Brassieres during January. Sale begins December 27. Remarkable values.
IVY CORSET SHOP
1303 G. Street, N. W.

MAINE

BANGOR

THE HINCKS COAL COMPANY
COAL WOOD
FUEL OILS
11 Central Street Dial 2-0371

NEW DRESSES *for Every Type*
KICKERNICK UNDERWEAR
SLENDERKNIT SPORTWEAR
Smith's SPECIALTY Shop
GOSSARD CORSETS
HATS
HOSIERY
BANGOR, MAINE Opposite City Hall

Phone 6422
JONES
Seafood Market, Inc.
Free Delivery Service
49 Pickering Square

LEWISTON

THE QUALITY SHOP
143 College Street
Home-made Candies
Ice Cream and Lunches
Fancy Groceries

LAMEY-WELLEHAN
Arch Preserver—
Red Cross
Shoes for Women
110 Lisbon Street

WE SELL
CITIES SERVICE
HEATING OILS
Domestic Fuel, Furnace Oil, Range Oils
Also Gasoline and Lubricating Oils
FRED C. McKENNEY
COLLEGE and SABATTUS STS Tel. 3750

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-5547, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brand New
Corona Portable
Typewriter
Special Price $24.95
LORING, SHORT & HARMON
474 CONGRESS STREET

An Ideal GIFT
HAMILTON
$37.50
CARTER BROTHERS CO.
JEWELERS
Portland, Me.

The Holiday Spirit Prevails in This Store
With Christmas lights—holly and evergreen all about, Owen, Moore's assumes a cheery Christmas atmosphere. "Tis a pleasure to shop in such a store, we hope you'll find it convenient to shop in ours for your Christmas Gifts. For every member of the family.
Owen, Moore's
PORTLAND MAINE

Holiday Cards
OF DISTINCTION
Engraved Personal Cards
GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
The Greeting Card Shop
411A CONGRESS STREET
Open Evenings

Anita Files
HAT SHOP
Tel. 2-2710
144 High St.
New Congress Bldg.

Cultured Pearls
Permanently Guaranteed
We Invite Your Inspection
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
503 Congress Street

Randall & McAllister
Anthracite Coal Bituminous
Distributors for Maine
D. & H. Cone Cleaned Anthracite
Sewell Seam, Pool One, Navy Standard
New River
Coke—Ford Charcoal Briquettes
Shell Oil

Langley's
J. O. LANGLEY
530-534 Congress St
599 Congress St
Union Station
213 Middle St.
Famous for Quality Food and Service
When in Portland, give us a call

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

INSURANCE
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
80 North Main Street Phone 1305
Concord, N. H.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1045 9:30 A. M. to 11 A. M. except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRADE A MILK
from RIDGEWOODS and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED
MILK CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1929

Dora's Smart Shop
36 NORTH MAIN STREET
SMARTER CLOTHES
at Lower Prices

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

For QUALITY
Home-Made Candy
Visit
The Granite State Candy Shoppe
13 Warren Street, Concord, N. H.

Boutwell Mortuary
Resident Lady Assistant
190 North Main Street Tel. 24-W

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal
Cleercoal
King Philip Soft Coal
2 NO. MAIN ST. Phone 364

Since 1848
St. Mary's Blankets
are known the world over as
"BLANKETS OF CHARACTER"
HARRY G. EMMONS

DOVER

Jim's Service Station
CHRYSLER and PLYMOUTH
SALES — SERVICE
At 624 Central Ave. Tel. 57
Range and Fuel Oil
Texaco Certified Service
Marfak Lubrication

Glidden & Wiggin
FUNERAL HOME
Lady Assistant
655 Central Ave. Tel. 296, Dover, N.H.

Oil Heat Marches On!
WILLIAMS
OIL-O-MATIC
HEATING
Fuel Engineers
James K. Horne Tel. 933
56 Summer Street

WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington St. Tel. 73
Complete Line of
HEINZ BABY FOOD
We Deliver Our Goods

SPECIAL LUNCHEON
40c—50c—60c
Try Our FOUNTAIN
DAERIS MORRILL BLDG.
Air Conditioned
RESTAURANT
TOURISTS WELCOMED

MANCHESTER

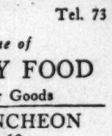
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2502-M, daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We Are Planning an Even Bigger and Better 1938
Our New Year's Greetings to You
LEAVITT'S
THE LEAVITT CO.

Clearance Sale
on Ready-to-Wear
Coats and Dresses
at Remarkably Low Prices
JAMES W. HILL CO.

DYER & CHIPMAN
Druggists
The store you will enjoy trading in. Magazines, Toilet Articles, Candies, Soda Fountain.
797 ELM STREET

MAE FOGG SHOPPE
Permanent Waving a Specialty



All Branches of Beauty Work
1008 Elm Street Tel. 1140-W

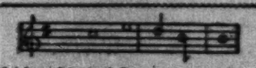
PURITAN OIL CO.
MANCHESTER AND PINE STREETS
Gasoline—Motor Oils
Range and Fuel Oils
Your Patronage Solicited
TELEPHONE 6880

As usual we are Ready for You Holiday Shopper!
Beautiful Lamps — Unusual Electric Appliances. We'll be looking for you and glad to help you.
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 Elm street Phone 667

McLane and Taylor
STORAGE and CLEANING
Remodeling and Restyling
FURS
New York Furriers here to serve and advise you
624 WILLOW STREET PHONE 1480

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)



If it's a Musical Instrument or Music we have it.
YOUR MUSIC STORE
PIPER McINTIRE CO.
902 ELM STREET

W. E. DUNBAR SON
Coal Wood Coke
Farm Machinery Feed Store Cement
GULF FUEL AND RANGE OIL
READING COAL
1107 ELM STREET PHONE 433
622 MASSABESIC ST. PHONE 453

NASHUA

Men's Fine Clothing
TAILORED BY FASHION PARK
ADLER ROCHESTER
TIMELY CLOTHES
AVARDS
161 MAIN STREET NASHUA, N. H.

PRISCILLA TEA ROOM
Full-Course Dinners
Home-Made Candy
and Ice Cream
Nuts Roasted Daily
153 MAIN ST. TEL. 272

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan
The Funeral Church
INC.
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"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

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"Union" Is Strength

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
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"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Where Smart Fellows Meet
Outfitters to Men and Boys
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Thank you for past patronage. We have a complete line of electrical supplies to meet your needs in the coming year.
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Electrical Contractor
10223 Jasper Avenue

You never pay more at Edmonton's own store.
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

Hudson's Bay Company

We Wish All Our Friends Everywhere A Very Happy and Prosperous New Year

We Stock
Music and Musical Instruments
of All Kinds
Instruments Repaired
ROBINSON & SONS
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Dowtown Prices At Your Door
SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

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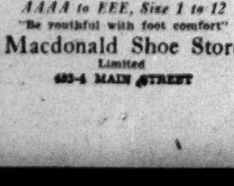

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Shoes from AFFLECKS
Men's, Women's, and Children's Shoes
Manager, STAN WESTMACOTT
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Red & White Chain Stores
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MILK · CREAM · BUTTER
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HEEL HUGGER SHOES
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AAAA to EEE, Size 1 to 12
"Be youthful with foot comfort"
Macdonald Shoe Store
Limited
483-4 MAIN STREET

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG (Continued)

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Three-Seven-Two Burnell Street
Phone 37-222
WINNIPEG, MAN.

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Baker 3320 Daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Gift & Leather Shop, Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, ETC.
97 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opp. Connaught Hotel

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218 Hours 9 A. M.-5 P. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend

Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk
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We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
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Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
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Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
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Phone our Service Stations
are guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. Prices, trade-in *allowances* and our *service* will please you.
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613 Dundas .....Fair 970
729 Richmond .....Met 167
77 Wharncliffe .....Met 4568

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Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
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Furrier
Ladies' Fur Coats and Neckwear
MODERN COLD STORAGE
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Opposite Christian Science church

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60 employees. Fender and Body Dumping Repair all cars. "Noted for service."
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Western Ontario's Big Department Store
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WE LOOK FORWARD
AND WE THANK YOU

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ONTARIO

OTTAWA (Continued)

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Milk, Cream
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Ice Cream
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Midway 3541

Your Patronage Is Solicited
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COAL COKE
LL. 3131

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Featuring Wearable Coats

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Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries
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14 Years' Continuous Service

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Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
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We Service All Office Machines
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EL. 8671

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MOhawk 3000 City Wide Delivery

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

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"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

5 Direct Phones KI. 3121
J. & W. R. SCOTT LIMITED
FINE GROCERIES, MEATS AND FISH
Ask for Our Weekly Letter and Price Bulletin
Dupont Street at Davenport

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Richer and Better Dairy Products
Phone
Head Office GE. 1145 North End MO. 1179

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Furnish your home at
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Chocolates—Pastries

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McKillops' Scotch Bakery
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569 Ouellette Ave.
WINDSOR, ONT.
Dial 4-3033 *We Deliver*

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MONTREAL

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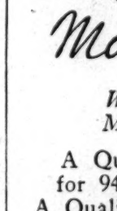
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

Dechaux
FULL-SHADE BRIGHTER CLEANING
for EVERYTHING
DYERS
UPHOLSTERERS
FURRIERS
FRONTENAC 3131
Dechaux Freres Ltee—Montreal

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver



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Cream — Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

COAL OIL * DOLLARD 4601

Vipond-Tolhurst Coal COMPANY LIMITED

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
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QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Continued)

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL, LIMITED

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Sportswear—Fifth Floor

Simpson's

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PURITY DAIRY, LTD.
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Crown Bakery Ltd.
BAKERY PRODUCTS
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SASKATOON

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS, LTD.
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European Local Classified

(Continued)

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LADY desires post either secretarial (good stenographer), or domestic (good cook); London or near. Box W-919, BCM/CSM, London.

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LONDON, 45 Russell Rd., W. 14—Two comfortable furnished bed-sitting rooms, h. and c. water, breakfasts. Mrs. Kennedy, Western 0881.

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Will take care of all
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Silverthorn 2018/9

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National 6092

ENGLAND

LONDON (Continued)

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Tel. Sloane 0171, and at Bournemouth
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TAILORS AND BREECHES MAKERS
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In Best Quality skins at moderate prices, always ready. Repairing and Remodelling Furs a speciality. Estimates and expert advice given.
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Sloane 1910
Debutante Dances, Court Bouquets, Dinners and Fork Luncheons. Estimates for Window Boxes, Roof Gardens, etc.

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for "SOUND" Service
RENTING 48-HOUR REPAIR SERVICE
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HOME MADE CAKES, FRUIT and MEAT PIES, SAVOURIES
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The diagram of the K Plus Fitting being the Outline of Comfort.

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For Every
INSURANCE

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at
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BEGINS
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For Everything
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Specialists in
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- Hosiery
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Agent for "Chilprufe"

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Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

1. What evidence is there of strife between Japan's civil authorities and army chiefs?

2. How many protests has Britain made to Japan since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese conflict?

3. What does the Spanish Government regard as its greatest victory during the 18-months-old Spanish civil war?

4. What legislative measures asked by President Roosevelt were passed by the special session of Congress?

5. How would England remedy a lack of airplane pilots, and France a lack of fighting planes, in event of war?

6. Who has been nominated as the outstanding athlete of 1937 by America's sports editors?

7. Has Russia decided to renew an agreement whereby Japan is allowed to resume fishing activities in Soviet Pacific waters?

8. How many Japanese soldiers are in China and Manchuria?

9. What is the value of American holdings in China? Is this the largest foreign investment in China?

10. What country has announced that it would within a few years export a cheap "people's car" on a large scale?

11. Has there been any organized effort in America to boycott Japanese-made goods?

12. How are insurance companies planning to cut down the toll of automobile fatalities?

13. What new labor difficulties are now facing the Ford Motor Car Company?

14. When will commercial air service be inaugurated between New Zealand and the United States?

15. What type of government has been set up in Nanking by the Japanese?

Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page

Give Out Yo' Gladness

Dis mawnin' I heard a bird sing sweet
A-tryin' his best de dawn to greet,
An' I say to myself, "Mirandy, it's true—
Dat's 'zackly what you has got to do!
Jes' greet de dawn wif a praiseful song
An' give out yo' gladness de whole day long."

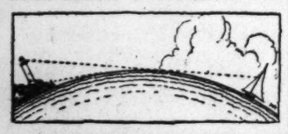
—Minny M. H. Ayers

Did You Ever Wonder

How Far Away The Horizon Is?

The horizon may be defined as the line where the earth and sky appear to meet. If we assume that we are at the edge of a glassy ocean or an expanse of perfectly level sand, the horizon's distance will depend on the height of our eyes from the ground.

If you are a six-footer, standing on level ground, the horizon will be a little over three miles away. But if you climbed a tree 100 feet high, the horizon would have receded for you to a distance of around 13 miles. From the top of a cliff 1000 feet high, your view would include a stretch of more



than 40 miles, and the higher your point of outlook, the farther the earth's horizon will seem to be.

It is interesting to note that by watching the approach of a ship which is coming toward you from beyond the horizon you will have one definite indication that our earth is round.

As the ship first comes into view, only the tips of its masts are seen. As the ship continues to draw nearer, more and more of the ship comes into view, until at last you see the ship's decks and hull. This shows that the surface of the ocean is not flat or level but actually very gently curved, for if it were flat, you would see the entire ship (not just the topmost parts first) as soon as it came within your range of vision.

Current Events Quiz

(Answers)

1. Reports of a highly contradictory nature on the Panay incident, which are being issued, indicate a conflict between the army and navy, and the civil authorities.
2. A sixteenth protest was recently made to Japan by Britain. It was based on the seizure of a Chinese customs vessel in territorial waters off the British colony of Hong Kong, on Dec. 11.
3. The capture of strategic Teruel, the bitterly contested provincial capital 135 miles east of Madrid.
4. During the five-week special session not a single New Deal bill advocated by the President was passed.
5. An Anglo-French aviation accord has been concluded whereby Britain would supply planes, and France would furnish pilots, in event of war.
6. Don Budge, world's amateur tennis champion.
7. Yes; Russia has prolonged for one year the agreement which would have expired on Dec. 31.
8. It is estimated that there are more than 900,000.
9. In 1937 American investments in China amounted to $247,000,000. America ranks third in this respect; Britain is first with $1,180,000,000, and Japan is second with $1,140,000,000.
10. Germany. The automobile is to be produced in what is to be Germany's largest factory, of which the cornerstone is to be laid soon. Reichsführer Hitler announces: "Many hundred thousand cars will be manufactured annually, so we may soon reach the point of American motorization; namely, one automobile per five inhabitants."
11. Yes; more than 50 civic and peace organizations have sent out a call for a mass meeting in New York to initiate a nation-wide boycott of Japanese goods.
12. Thirty-eight insurance companies, constituting the entire membership of the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, in announcing the plan, say they may rebate 15 per cent of the yearly insurance premium to drivers who, from the insurance point of view, pass an accident-free year.
13. The Ford Company has been found guilty of violating the National Labor Relations Act. The company was ordered to reinstate, with back pay, 29 employees who had been discharged for union activity, and to cease in interfering with the self-organization of employees.
14. This service is to be inaugurated Dec. 29 by the Samoan Clipper, according to Pan-American Airways.
15. The Japanese have named a new "autonomous commission," manned by Chinese, but sponsored by the Japanese army.

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: A football team of ship's waiters is one of the strongest in the British marine—a natural, one would think, for the New Year's finger bowl classic.

Humorist: A television expert predicts that before long, if we want to see the face of a friend, we shall simply call him up on the telephone. Care will have to be taken not to dial the wrong dial.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Upholstering

An energetic young man who understands something about upholstering is getting experience and working up a good business in his home during his spare time.

He worked evenings with an experienced worker until he learned enough to enable him to go ahead with simple jobs; then he advertised that he would do repair work at reasonable prices.

Many families have odd pieces of furniture which they are glad to have renovated if this service can be obtained at a low price. When work that was too difficult for him came his way, this young man recommended the one who taught him the craft; and the experienced worker paid a small commission on business turned in.—Ella H. H., Muncie, Ind.

Daily Anecdote

Premature

Once at a meeting of the board of trustees of Amherst College, of which Calvin Coolidge was a member, two distinguished members, one a famous lawyer, the other a Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, became involved in a heated discussion over some legal complication.

At length they turned to Mr. Coolidge for an opinion.

"Who raises this question?" asked the latter.

"No one has raised it at this time," they replied. "But it is possible that the question will come up at some later date."

"Time enough to discuss it when it comes up," said Mr. Coolidge.

That ended the discussion.

Seek the Truth

A sincere attachment to truth, moral and scientific, is a habit which cures a thousand little infirmities of mind, and is as honorable to a man who possesses it, in point of character, as it is profitable in point of improvement.—Sydney Smith.

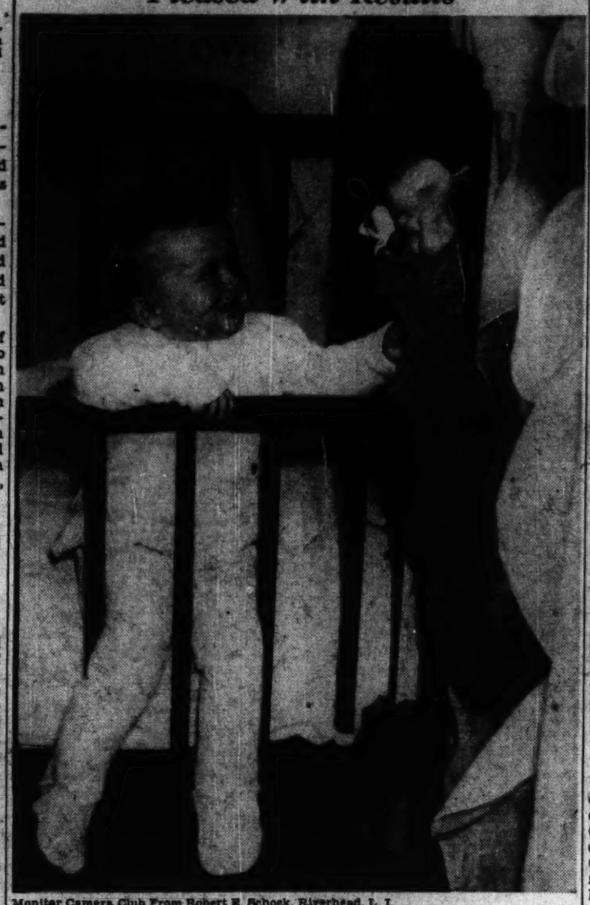
Worth Knowing

By H. E. T.

IT TAKES LONGER FOR YOUR VOICE TO TRAVEL 300 FEET IN THE OPEN (ABOUT 1/3 OF A SECOND) THAN IT DOES TO SEND IT AROUND THE WORLD BY TELEPHONE!
2800 FEET IS THE AVERAGE HEIGHT FOR LAND ABOVE SEA LEVEL
SIX TIMES AS MANY PEOPLE LIVE IN NEW YORK CITY TODAY AS OCCUPIED THE U.S. AND CANADA WHEN COLUMBUS MADE HIS FIRST VOYAGE (1492)
HET

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Pleased With Results



Monitor Camera Club From Robert E. Schock, Riverhead, L. I.

Quotation for Today

THEY are never alone that are accompanied with noble thoughts.—Sir Philip Sidney.

In Lighter Vein

In a Rush

Husband: "Who was that you were talking to a whole hour at the gate?"

Wife: "That was Mrs. Smith—she hadn't time to come in."—Atlanta Two Bells.

Hey! That Woman's In Again!

Mistress (to new maid): "What is your name?"

Maid: "Minnie, mum."

Mistress: "Well, Minimum, if you do the maximum of work, you'll suit."—Pasadena Post.

Shocking!

"An item of interest in a recent Monitor regarding the species of eel in the Amazon River that generates from 75 to 500 volts was very instructive," writes R. W. W. of Woonsocket, R. I. "Some of us might have thought that it was the current in the river that caused it."

The Ruse That Failed

Foote sent the manuscript of his comedy, "The Minor," in which Methodists were severely handled, to the Archbishop of Canterbury with a letter asking him to look it through and strike out any parts of which he did not approve.

The Archbishop was not to be caught, however, and sent the play back untouched, for, as he confided to a friend, "Had I done as asked, Foote would have advertised the play as 'corrected and prepared for the press by the Archbishop of Canterbury.'"—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Too Long

Program Expert: "I am having a hard time fixing up an entertainment for the printers' picnic."

His Assistant: "Why?"

Program Expert: "When I proposed a 100-yard dash one of the members said, 'There ain't no such thing.'"—Youngstown Vindicator.

Steak Mystery Solved

A family had been suffering much from "leathery" steaks, so the head of the house said to their Abigail: "You should beat the steak thoroughly with the potato-masher to break the fibers and make it tender!"

"Oh, is that why ye hammer steak?" was the reply. "I didna ken. I aye thocht it was a landleddy's dodge to mak' the meat gang twice as far!"—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Blow Away!

A young woman organist wanted to make a good impression on a visiting clergyman. The organ was pumped by the venerable sexton, who occasionally gave up the job, or failed to work vigorously enough, much to the chagrin of the fair organist.

On this very special occasion she wrote a note intended for the sexton's eyes only, in which she said: "Oblige me this morning by blowing away till I give you the signal to stop. Miss Allen."

Imagine her discomfort to see the sexton take it up the aisle and hand it to the visiting clergyman, for whom he thought it was intended!

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Decorating the Guests

In a rather large party, an aid toward inducing an atmosphere of gaiety is to pin a toy balloon on the shoulder of each guest as he arrives. The strings should be only about a foot long; and if the balloons are not fully inflated, any mischievously-minded guest will not find them easy to puncture.

The airy, beautifully colored globes floating gracefully just above the heads of the assemblage are a lovely sight, and are conducive to brightness in more than one sense.

If a rather ludicrous effect, which will certainly dispel any burdensome dignity, is desired, it may be accomplished by arraying each male guest as he arrives in a large crepe paper baby bonnet, complete with wide frill around the face and big bow under the chin. Or the bonnets may be placed in the ladies' dressing room, it being the assignment of each lady to place a bonnet on the head of the first man she encounters and tie the bow as elaborately as possible.

As a reward for her efforts, the gentleman may place upon her head a diminutive black paper "plug" hat, which the hostess has supplied to each man. These should have a bobby pin attached at each side to hold the hat securely on the lady's head.—Verne E. T., San Francisco.

Prop Man's Predicament

An ingenious piece of fiction from one of the studios tells of the literary adventures of one Arthur Camp, a property man. It seems (according to this press release) that Camp needed a manuscript rejection slip for use in a picture to which he had been assigned.

Prop men pride themselves on being able to produce anything, so Camp sat down and penned an article on movie-making and sent it to a national magazine.

He thought, of course, that he would get it back with a rejection slip. However (surprise! surprise!), the magazine bought the article.

Of course, Camp could have had the studio printshop make up some of the slips. Or he could have borrowed one from any of a thousand unsuccessful Hollywood authors. But that wouldn't have made a good story.—Milwaukee Journal.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Funlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Funlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

A quotation by Sam Slick on the subject of "Fun" forms the basis of today's cryptogram:

"ABC DEI CF GHJHKI; HK HI GHLM KDM DBJEC NEOM ECP AEOM; KDMNM HI E AEJHGQ NMIMJRGECOM EJFCS EGG ITMOHMI, RBK KDMQ EGG PHAAMN."

Double Letter Additions

These are shared by a New Rochelle, N. Y., reader. Try adding the double letters as shown below to form words. As an example: BAS + NN + AA = BANANAS.

RIDES + PP + AA =

SHAD + RR + EE =

Letter Changing

The clever letter-changing typist who composed last week's Christmas Tree offers a few changes for other stenographers—and letter-changers. The first on the list from this Quincy, Mass., reader: TYPE to LINE in 4 moves.

How Many Blocks?

How many granite blocks 8 inches long and 8 inches wide are needed to cover an area 18 feet long and 15 feet wide?

Fun With Antonyms

This regular Tuesday feature needs little introduction. Try matching each word with its correct antonym as indicated:

1	cordial	minute	
2	unlike	untidy	
3	inactive	distant	
4	gigantic	singular	
5	reciprocal	scanty	
6	orderly	compliant	
7	essential	diligent	
8	typical	similar	
9	obdurate	useless	
10	profuse	unshared	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Odds and Ends

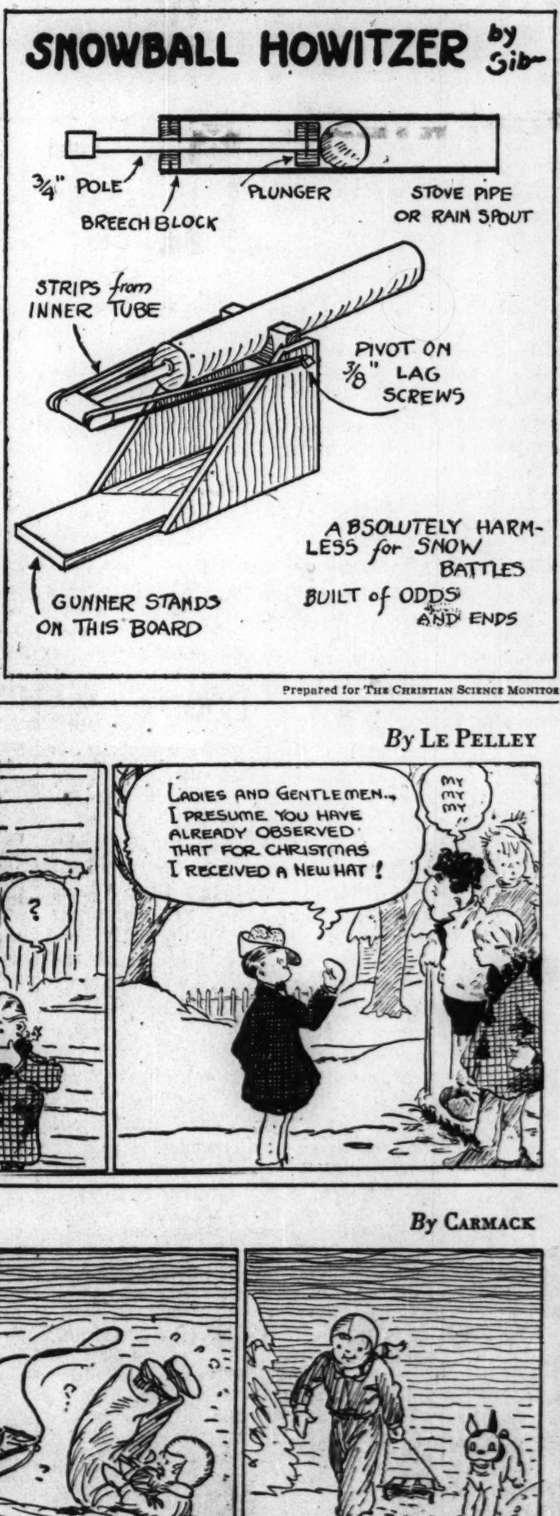
Popular Food

More rice is eaten than any other type of food in the world.

Successful Experiments

Despite a popular idea that California's "Big Trees" thrive only in that corner of the world, such trees have been successfully planted in Switzerland and in a number of other countries.

Make It Yourself



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Another Way of Giving

Los Angeles

Recently the Busy Bee Home, maintained here for the benefit of children without homes, or with homes inadequate, sponsored a dinner to acquaint people with the work, and interest them in its support. The guests were not chosen with regard to their financial rating. At least one guest was a man of very modest means.

The children of the home took part in a simple entertainment for the guests. His love for children awakened in the one mentioned a desire to give something toward this worthy cause. He felt unable to donate a monetary gift; but remembering the story of the talents in the Scriptures, he received a happy thought. He was a qualified nature student and often conducted adult groups in nature study as a spare time hobby. He could donate this talent. At the end of his visit he made the offer to the school authorities.

Needless to say, the school board found the offer acceptable and acknowledged that it was a service to the children that they might not otherwise have been able to supply.

The donor agreed that he felt richer for this new opportunity to give.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, by the G. & C. Merriam Company.

Acosta, Emilio N. (ä-mĕ′-lyō ä-kŏs′-tä)—Member of Mexican Congress who is author of a bill which proposes expropriation of all flour mills in Mexico.

Aosta, Duke of (ä-ôs′-tä)—See Graziani.

Berchtesgaden (bĕrĸ′-tĕs-gä′-dĕn)—Town in Germany where Chancellor Hitler has his mountain retreat.

Bérenger, Henry (ăN′-rē′ bā′-răN′-zhā′)—Chairman of the French Senate's Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Delbos, Yvon (ē′-vôN′ dĕl′-bōs′)—Foreign Minister of France.

El Mercurio (ĕl mĕr-kōō′-ryō)—Newspaper published in Santiago, Chile.

Graziani, Rodolfo (rō-dōl′-fō grä-tsyä′-nē)—Former Viceroy of Ethiopia who has been displaced by the Duke of Aosta.

Lelong, Lucien (lü′-syaN′ lē-lôN′)—Famous French designer.

Martinelli, Giovanni (jō-vän′-nē mär′-tē-nĕl′-lē)—Opera star.

Panay (pä-nä′-ē, almost pä-nī′)—American gunboat sunk by Japanese airmen. It was named after Panay Island in the Philippines.

Troncoso, Julián (hōō-lyän′ trōng-kō′-sō) — Governor of three Insurgent provinces in Spain, recently arrested by the French.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hĕre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; ice, īll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menū; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdure; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Fun has no limits; it is like the human race and face; there is a family resemblance among all species, but they all differ."

Double Letter Additions: Disappear, adherent.

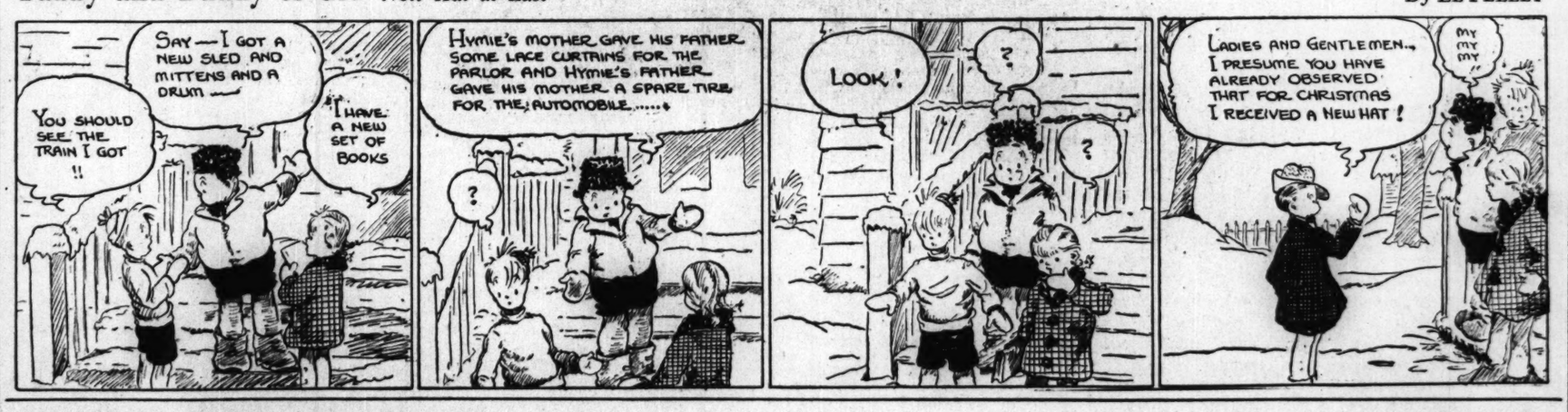
Letter Changing: Type, tyre, tire, tine, line.

How Many Blocks: 607½ blocks.

Fun With Antonyms: Cordial—distant; unlike—similar; inactive—diligent; gigantic—minute; reciprocal—unshared; orderly—untidy; essential—useless; typical—singular; obdurate—compliant; profuse—scanty.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*New Hat at Last*

By Le Pelley


SAY—I GOT A NEW SLED AND MITTENS AND A DRUM—
YOU SHOULD SEE THE TRAIN I GOT !!
I HAVE A NEW SET OF BOOKS
HYMIE'S MOTHER GAVE HIS FATHER SOME LACE CURTAINS FOR THE PARLOR AND HYMIE'S FATHER GAVE HIS MOTHER A SPARE TIRE FOR THE AUTOMOBILE.....
LOOK!
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.. I PRESUME YOU HAVE ALREADY OBSERVED THAT FOR CHRISTMAS I RECEIVED A NEW HAT!
MY MY MY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Taken for a Spill*

By Carmack

This afternoon Betty Ann insisted that I take a ride on her sled—
"Oh, well," I thought, "I'll ride a few feet just to please her and then I'll hop off—"
But the sled seemed to have got stuck—
When it finally did start, I went in one direction and the sled in the other—
But anyway—after that Betty Ann was satisfied to pull her sled without a passenger—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1937 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Closed Incident—Open Questions

CABLES from Tokyo indicate that Japan is happy to call the Panay incident closed. Tension has also definitely relaxed in Washington. Japanese apologies and promises of indemnification have been accepted; Secretary Hull's note of Saturday termed Japan's latest assurances and steps to prevent similar attacks "responsive" to American demands. Officially the incident is closed. It is unlikely that even the showing of the newsreels of the Yangtse bombing when they arrive by China clipper will reopen it.

The incident is closed, but several questions in connection with it remain very much open. Chief among these is the avoidance of more Panays. It appears that the Tokyo Government genuinely wishes to prevent a recurrence. The recall of Admiral Mitsunami, commander of the flying force responsible, had, as the Tokyo note said, a "significance of special importance." It is not likely to encourage other hotheads. Americans would feel more confident that the Japanese Government really had the armed forces in hand if Colonel Hashimoto, who is said in American reports to have been responsible for the army half of the attack on the Panay, had also been publicly punished.

Yet officially the United States can only accept Tokyo's statement that "all others responsible have been duly dealt with according to law." And the gesture of firing a salute in tribute to the Panay victims at the place where she sank was an apology which could be understood by Chinese as well as Japanese.

Washington did not expect to get assurances direct from the Emperor, who is regarded by the Japanese as far above and removed from political or diplomatic affairs. But President Roosevelt's masterstroke in requesting that the American view be conveyed to the Emperor manifestly put Japanese militarists in a very uncomfortable position. And it has produced what Foreign Minister Hirota calls "a drastic step" to "preclude absolutely all possibility of the recurrence" of such incidents. This is more than Japan had hitherto offered in the way of assurances to third powers in China.

The question as to whether the Japanese military can be controlled by Tokyo is not closed. There are many who believe that part of the "uncontrollability" is carefully calculated and that if the Government wants badly enough to curb the younger officers it will do so. If this is true the Government's present attitude is encouraging.

Secretary Hull's note also left very clearly open the question of whether the attack on the Panay was intentional. Commander Hughes' report and the findings of the naval court of inquiry leave no doubt that the flyers themselves could see the 18-by-14-foot flags on the Panay. If either the bombing or the machine-gunning was a "mistake" as Japan perhaps must insist, it was not a mistake as to identity by the sailors or soldiers immediately involved.

Unfortunately the Japanese people have been kept in ignorance of the American reports which show this. They still think it was a mistake. Also the Japanese press in general has not published the full text of American protests or even of Japanese apologies. The people have not been allowed to know the seriousness of the offense, the extent to which American feeling has been aroused, or the lengths to which the Japanese Government has gone to satisfy the United States.

This fact can only be a weak spot in the hopes for avoidance of such trouble and for future adjustments which must be made in Japanese-American relations. The future of those relations is possibly the biggest open question remaining from a closed incident. And in America as well as Japan there should be not only relief that this crisis is passed but very definite efforts to think and act so as to reduce in every possible way the chances of trouble in future.

Newton D. Baker

ONE of the lessons big events teach big men is that "we must be willing to abate some of our prejudices." The quoted words are Newton D. Baker's. They tell us that the man who served as President Wilson's Secretary of War was not merely rationalizing when he explained his reconciliation to the tasks imposed on this office by World War times. They suggest that Mr. Baker, like any other intelligent being, was less than satisfied with the reasons men adopt to justify war in their own eyes.

Having accepted the assignment of raising the biggest army the United States had ever supported, and having accepted the proposition that "Peace will not come by merely wishing it"—that "we must work for it . . . fight for it"—he still could feel the inward pressure of what he chose to call "prejudices." Others may call them conviction, conviction too deep to be touched by externals, and which is so often the most substantial manifestation of human living. But they who may argue over a term must pay him the tribute a man merits who puts self aside in service.

Mr. Baker was convinced in 1917, and remained convinced throughout twenty years, that the United States had no moral choice but to fight in the World War. He did not question, any more than most Americans, President Wilson's assumption that Germany was legally responsible for American lives lost on belligerent merchantmen. He believed in the possibility of a new world order, procurable through the victory of democratic ideals over the presumptions of autocracy. He did not forget that dream when the fighting was over, as too many did: he remained a stanch proponent of the League of Nations idea.

Though not in the forefront of public office holders in recent years, Mr. Baker kept in the forefront of influential opinion on all national affairs. His books on peace questions and his writings on America's part in the war have helped to clarify a point of view which, if not so readily acceptable today as in 1917, still deserves to be regarded as sincere, at least in so far as it was held by men of Mr. Baker's mold.

Those who seek leadership of a great people should, perhaps, be clear-eyed enough to see farther ahead than can the throng. But upon many who seek no such leadership the tasks of leaders are imposed. Mr. Baker accepted tasks that must have been burdensome physically and mentally. President Wilson's appeal to him to serve in the war cabinet was in the tone of a personal request. Newton D. Baker's response to that personal plea placed him where he had no choice but to give all of his best to national service.

The Doughty Diarist

AT THIS season diaries seek persistently, in advertisements, in shop windows, and as gifts, to attract our attention. Without a doubt they have some success; and the ranks of diarists—the true diarists, that is, not the mere engagement-and-memo scribblers—must be considerably augmented at the opening of each year. Usually it is an impulse more daring than hardy, and few are the stalwarts with whom it survives a twelvemonth: with most the muse early grows laconic, and "same as yesterday," or even "ditto," lead up to the day where the rest is silence.

Once it was different: then, under a more repressive régime, the diary was the recognized confidant of the young gentlewoman; it was a certificate required by Papa from a scion upon the grand tour; and it was the best means for the exile in distant lands of collecting data for his six-monthly letter.

One regards with admiration those who persevere today, without these incentives, and with no eye to publication or posterity; nor, one feels, is their industry altogether unrewarded. Even to make a twice-told tale of the common round involves a closer inspection, and invites a better ordering of one's affairs; and to commit thoughts to paper is a sure way of clarifying them. In addition, what diarist can ever forget Mr. Pepys, and though he writes not for posterity, can altogether suppress the piquant thought that he, too, may be laying up a treasure for the future!

Rewarding the Safe Driver

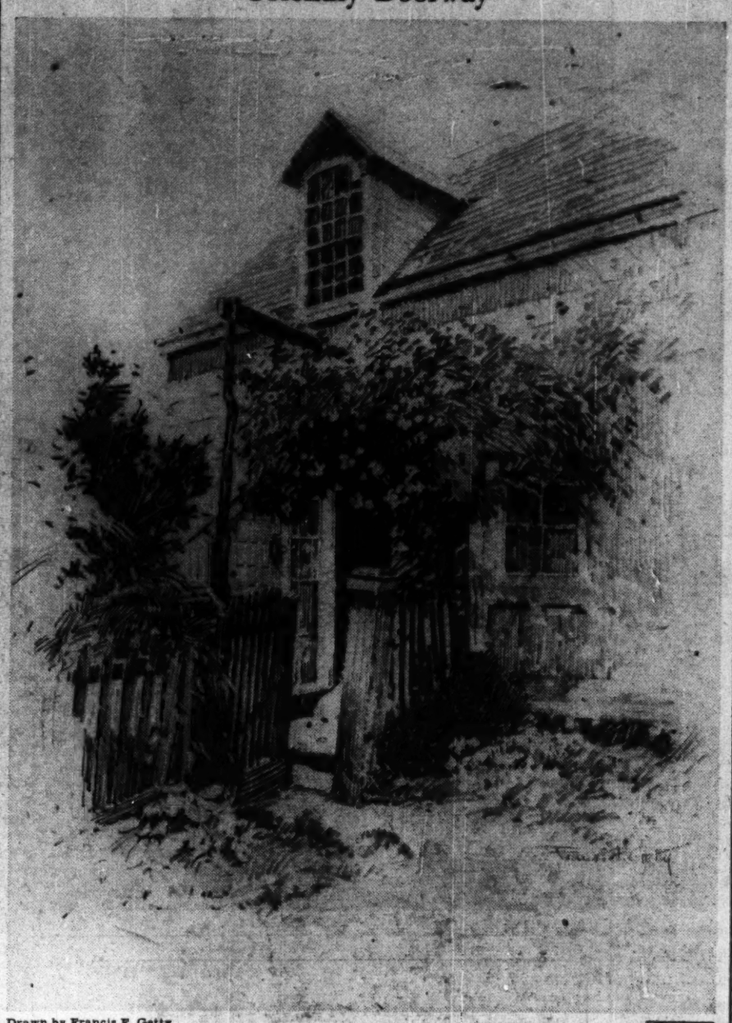
WHEN a homeowner substitutes electric lights for kerosene lamps, builds his house of brick or stone instead of wood, avoiding the vicinity of industries which store or use inflammables; puts on a roof of slate or tile instead of wooden shingles, fireproofs his garage, and takes various other precautions which minimize the danger of fire and make his property a safer risk, his insurance rates are proportionately lowered. He benefits by his precautions.

Recognizing the injustice of forcing all motorcar owners to pay the same flat rate of insurance, whether their records prove them to be decidedly safe drivers or very reckless ones, thirty-eight large insurance companies, comprising the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Writers, have announced a scheme whereunder drivers with accident-free records are to receive a rebate at the end of the year, amounting to 15 per cent of their premiums. The plan has the same distinct merit of rewarding the careful man as the fire insurance rate structure.

This plan already is in effect in some localities and the innovation of the National Bureau extends it to New York and a number of other states. It will not be applicable in Massachusetts, however, owing to that State's peculiar compulsory insurance law which makes no distinction between safe and reckless drivers. Sentiment in favor of a change is growing rapidly. Another New England state, New Hampshire, hopes soon to grade premiums into four classes, applying to drivers with clean records and those having accidents of varying degrees of seriousness. Like the other, this proposal is reasonable and honest.

Obviously the system of giving safe drivers cash rewards in the form of premium discounts should be an incentive to more careful driving. Not only the saving involved is worth striving for, but the distinction of being an accident-free driver with a bonus check to prove it.

Friendly Doorway



Drawn by Francis F. Getty

I Do It This Way

FRANCIS GETTY'S drawing of a hospitable doorway is expressive of his approach to pictorial expression, as defined to a friend: "Just try to put down as simply as possible what you see. And remember, the joy of observation will be good even if the drawing is bad."

"Enjoy making your lines," he says. "Observe cloud forms. Notice what the wind does to them—fraying them, pressing them together, changing their tone, bending them into graceful curves."

Another time he remarked to a pupil: "You will find that your pencil, once you have trained it to work for your pleasure, will furnish a key to new ideas. Practice will help you to look at things to which you have never given a second thought. You will be at times impelled to stop short in your tracks, whereas before you very possibly would have hurried along and missed the beauty in wall or garden, tree or flower."

In this drawing by Mr. Getty it is pleasant to study the simple means by which he obtained rich and often subtle effects. Notice how he fills in the darkest values almost completely, leaving only tiny streaks of light to give the heavy shadows vibrancy. Lighter values mean admitting added illumination into the shadows, with the resulting effect of transparency.

Where the sunlight lies full on the path the paper is untouched by the pencil. In the wicket fence the artist conveys the very texture of the weathered wood, yet he does not use imitative touches. He translates nature and his feeling about nature into terms of pencil strokes, and here we have an intimate and affectionate report of a friendly doorway.

E. C. S.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"A State's Contribution"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It was with much interest that I read the editorial "A State's Contribution" in the Monitor a few days ago regarding the smallness of the amount which the State of Delaware received for recovery and emergency purposes in proportion to that which it claims to have paid in taxes to the Federal Government to be distributed to the states as a whole for the same purpose, the amounts being, according to Mr. Pierre S. du Pont, $28,400,000 and $160,267,000, respectively. As you say, this appears on the face of it to be a strong case of inequity.

But before coming to any conclusion on this point, it is well to consider the sources of the incomes upon which is levied the taxes the Federal Government collects for recovery and emergency purposes. A large portion of these incomes comes from stock owned by individuals in various corporations, not a few of which, as you say, are chartered by the State of Delaware.

These incomes are in turn derived from the markets established by the corporations over large areas of territory, some of them being world-wide.

It is claimed that the State of New York pays to the Federal Government more taxes than many of the other states put together. But this also gives a false impression, for many wealthy men like Mr. Rockefeller live in the State and, like Mr. du Pont, derive their income from corporations doing business all over the country and even beyond. All this applies to other states to a greater or less degree.

It may also be said that while stock owned in New York may be collecting its dividends from other states including Delaware, that Delaware and other states are doing the same in New York, so that there must be a balance struck before any decision could be arrived at. It probably would be found that every state was receiving no more than its just proportion of the taxes collected by the Federal Government from them all. It is possible that there could be a State which was not credited with any federal tax whatever on account of the location of the corporate stock, and yet be entitled to a share of the distribution. The fact must not be overlooked, however, that the federal income tax is derived also from other sources than corporate stock dividends.

I want to thank you for the excellent manner in which you get out the Monitor. It is both interesting and instructive from beginning to end, and I read it pretty thoroughly every day with much pleasure. My subscription to it has been a continuous one from the first number. J. ALLEN BARRIS

Bronxville, N. Y.

The Wide Horizon

It Happened One Year

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

TWELVE eventful months in American history are ending. Immense changes have taken place in the period, yet the nation, like the world, eagerly awaits the weeks that are ahead. For mankind is on the march. Here is a measure of the change in the United States alone:

At the end of 1936—

President Roosevelt, newly returned from an important voyage to South America, was presiding over what looked like "an era of good feeling."

A modest legislative program was sketched out for the coming Congress, while the most interesting item already on the scene was a plan of executive reorganization.

Business was thriving, its curve of activity mounting steadily upward.

The Far East was relatively tranquil, and the American neutrality law was rigorously applied to the civil war in Spain.

Only labor troubles—paralleling prosperity—with the C.I.O. pressing its mass-production organization drive, loomed disturbingly on the horizon.

The shadow of John L. Lewis hung low across the industrial and political skies.

* * *

Now, at the end of 1937—

The President, the Congress, and the American people have been through what seemed to many a real constitutional crisis, ending in the defeat of the President's plan to enlarge the Supreme Court and leaving in its train severely strained if not shattered party discipline.

The legislative program of a special session of Congress has ended in nullity, although useful work for the regular session has been done and there is still a possibility that some of the President's objectives will be reached.

But perhaps a likelier result will be a typical second-term deadlock between Executive and Congress, degenerating into a bitter struggle over party control for the 1940 election. At present Vice-President Garner—who himself maintains a public silence—is hailed by many as the real leader of the opposition.

Business is plodding through a severe recession, uncertain of the future. Some are confident of a quick upturn, others see only slow recovery, but most agree that the elements which produced depression in 1929 are not now present. Business leaders look to the President—as they have done for five years—for "encouragements," pleading that he "restore confidence."

The United States has just ridden through a severe foreign crisis, when one of its vessels—the gunboat Panay—was provocatively bombed and sunk on the Yangtse. Japan's reply—an apology, promise of indemnity, and pledges against repetition—has been accepted with precautionary reservations by the United States. But the nation is sincerely hoping for no more Panays.

As for labor, it has unemployment to think about now, although with the invaluable backing of the National Labor Relations Board, the C.I.O. insists it will push forward its struggle to unionize the Ford Motor Company. The C.I.O.-A. F. of L. split is newly widened, and Mr. Lewis' shadow is not nearly so long.

There is the picture. A turning point on which many of these events have rotated was the President's Supreme Court plan. Up to its emergence, it was still possible to assume a sort of truce between the Chief Executive and the business world, based on his one-sided electoral margin. Legislation to complete the New Deal was taken for granted from the vast Democratic majorities.

* * *

But the chief threat to this legislation, as to its forerunners, was judicial reversal, so the President opened the offensive on the Supreme Court. He won, in so far as the validation of his pending laws by the court was concerned, and he secured his first appointment to the bench. But he lost, it is fair to say, as his hold on his legislative majorities slipped. And the business recession is partly blamed by some to the upset conditions in popular opinion produced by the court fight and the labor struggles.

That explanation, however, is beginning to wane as the year ends, and with it the notion that "prosperity" can be brought back by anything the President says or does. It is being perceived that business is more responsive to basic economic than to political conditions. Of course there is a close inter-relation. Mr. Roosevelt's claim that fear is fostered by the newspapers and the boards of directors is seen to be as faulty as the notion that the New Deal has done all the harm, and can undo it.

Plenty of signs have been left by the special session that domination by Congress would be no more palatable to business than dominance by the President. The deplorable state in which the Farm Bill was passed is the most revealing measure of congressional muddling. The way in which the President's effort to economize—by $200,000,000 a year—was snowed under by county-highway conscious legislators was another proof that there is still a need for executive leadership.

And now, as the year ends, the nation is waiting for the signposts of 1938. In a week more, we shall be getting the budget message and the President's annual message to Congress, and shortly thereafter his Jackson Day speech. These state papers should show at least the Chief Executive's directives. Their effects upon the Congress, the interaction with business, and the possibility of a further foreign crisis, are the next way-marks along a path down which the nation looks expectantly.

Uncle Sandy Replies—*Book News of the Day*

DEAR Horace: Some time ago you wrote me, urging me to read Albert Jay Nock's "Free Speech and Plain Language." Well, I got the book and read it and I agree with you that it is a very stimulating book indeed. Now I write, urging you in return to read Thurman W. Arnold's THE FOLKLORE OF CAPITALISM (New Haven: Yale University Press. $3). You remember one of the doctrines our Irish friend AE was fond of enunciating. He used to assert that as soon as one idea flashed upon the world another opposing idea sprang up to oppugn it. You have in these two books as pretty and pat an illustration of AE's doctrine as you are likely to encounter.

To Mr. Nock the state is our enemy. In the folk-lore which Mr. Arnold's book explores it is the devil to the god of private business. Mr. Nock believes that when the Government attempts to regulate or engage in business the inevitable result is inefficiency, bureaucracy, tyranny, and, if the government should enter business on a large enough scale, dissolution. He states brilliantly and persuasively the reaction of intelligent conservatives to change. Mr. Arnold believes that the state is our friend, not our enemy. Also a reader of history, he has this to say of the conservative reaction to the New Deal: "In times of confusion everyone believes that human character is disintegrating. This happens whenever the rising generation thinks differently from the old."

* * *

Mr. Arnold then proceeds to knock the props out from under the old thinking. He finds that people favor corporate organization over government organization because they identify corporations with individuals. He proves—I think the word is not too strong—that corporations are not individuals, that the rugged individualism we attribute to them is a myth. He proves also that corporations today are as much an integral part of our Government as is city, state, or national control, instancing the public utilities which collect from us in the form of rates what amount to taxes and distribute service in return. What impels people today to favor private over public enterprise is the folk belief that corporation organizations waste their own money. Of course they don't: they waste yours and mine. Once the people realize that corporative organization taxes them indirectly as much as does their Government directly, that there is more "graft" in private business than there is in government, they will be less distrustful of their Government in business.

The situation as I see it is this: As a result of improved agricultural and industrial techniques, production has greatly outrun distribution. Our concept of modern society as a mass of rugged individuals engaged in activities as simple as horse trading results in tragically ironical thinking and action. Because the individual must balance his budget, the nation must do likewise, even if in so doing it means that in a time of abundance everyone must have less than he might. We can't conduct our present society on the theory that corporations are individuals. It won't work. We must evolve an organization technique which will distribute our abundance and give security and work to the many whom our slumps and bursts of abundance periodically deprive of productive labor.

* * *

Mr. Arnold's book calls on us to look at the fact, the thing, the situation, not the word, the folk-lore, the absolute. A few of those who oppose the New Deal, who cry inefficiency, bureaucracy and disintegration, are moved to do so by selfish interests. Mr. Arnold's case histories reveal the huge levies—in government these would be called graft—which they have exacted from us in the past, and which under socialized industry are no longer possible on the same scale. But the mass of those who oppose change do so not from self interest; they are mystified by the folk-lore Mr. Arnold exposes. Could the facts of his book be widely disseminated they would do much to convince these honest objectors and also buttress with reason the millions who now have faith alone.

Much as I admire Mr. Nock's book, I think Mr. Arnold's much the more valuable. It is positive where Mr. Nock's is negative, practical where Mr. Nock's is philosophical. We live in a society which produces, distributes, and consumes goods to a capacity never dreamed of before, and the technic of production improves almost from day to day. Philosophically it may be interesting to inquire whether that society is as good as a fewer-thinged civilization might be; practically it is futile. The doctrines of the distributists are interesting as speculation, worthless as plans for action. Private business, for all that it has created a magnificent goods-producing organization, has failed in distribution and in the provision of security for all. The Government must step in; the Government has stepped in. Those who dread the consequences will find their dread lessened by a reading of Mr. Arnold's masterly analysis. Spread the news! Aye. UNCLE SANDY

Mirror of World Opinion

Mr. Roosevelt on Railways

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has taken occasion to declare that it is not the policy of his Administration to move toward Government ownership of railways. In fact, he regards this solution of the present difficulties of the transportation industry as no better than a course of last resort. He would greatly prefer a national system of "adequate and solvent" lines, privately owned and privately managed. But before this state of affairs can be achieved for the industry as a whole, he thinks that much must be done by way of readjusting capital structures and working out new consolidations which will avoid the wastes of uneconomic competition.

If comparatively little has been done recently in this direction, particularly in the matter of consolidation, the fault lies partly with the Government itself. By 1933 the railways were already in a very difficult position, and in that year Congress enacted a law which had as its express purpose the consolidation of existing lines, through voluntary action by the carriers so far as possible, or through orders of a new Co-ordinator of Transportation based on the recommendations of regional committees. Into this law, however, there was inserted a joker—under pressure of the railway unions—which provided that no employee in the railway industry should be deprived of such employment as he had in May, 1933, or have his pay reduced by reason of any action taken under the new law. Since railway wages constitute the largest single item in operating costs, the effect of this provision was to block all hope of large-scale economies to be achieved through consolidation.

Since that law was passed other federal legislation has imposed additional operating costs on the transportation industry. It has had to accept the burden of taxes imposed by the Railroad Retirement Act and the Unemployment Compensation Act, and to grant substantial wage increases in consequence of mediation under the Railroad Labor Act. In considering the factors responsible for the creation of the present "railway problem" it is necessary to give due weight to the arbitrary increase of expenses which has occurred since 1933, not of the carrier's own making.—*New York Times.*